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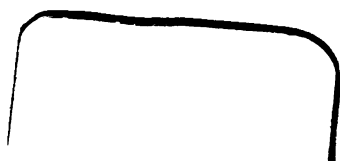
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The Register
of the
Malden Historical Society

Malden Massachusetts

Number Two



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THE REGISTER
OF THE
Malden Historical Society

MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

NUMBER 2

. 1911-1912

Edited by the Committee on Publication

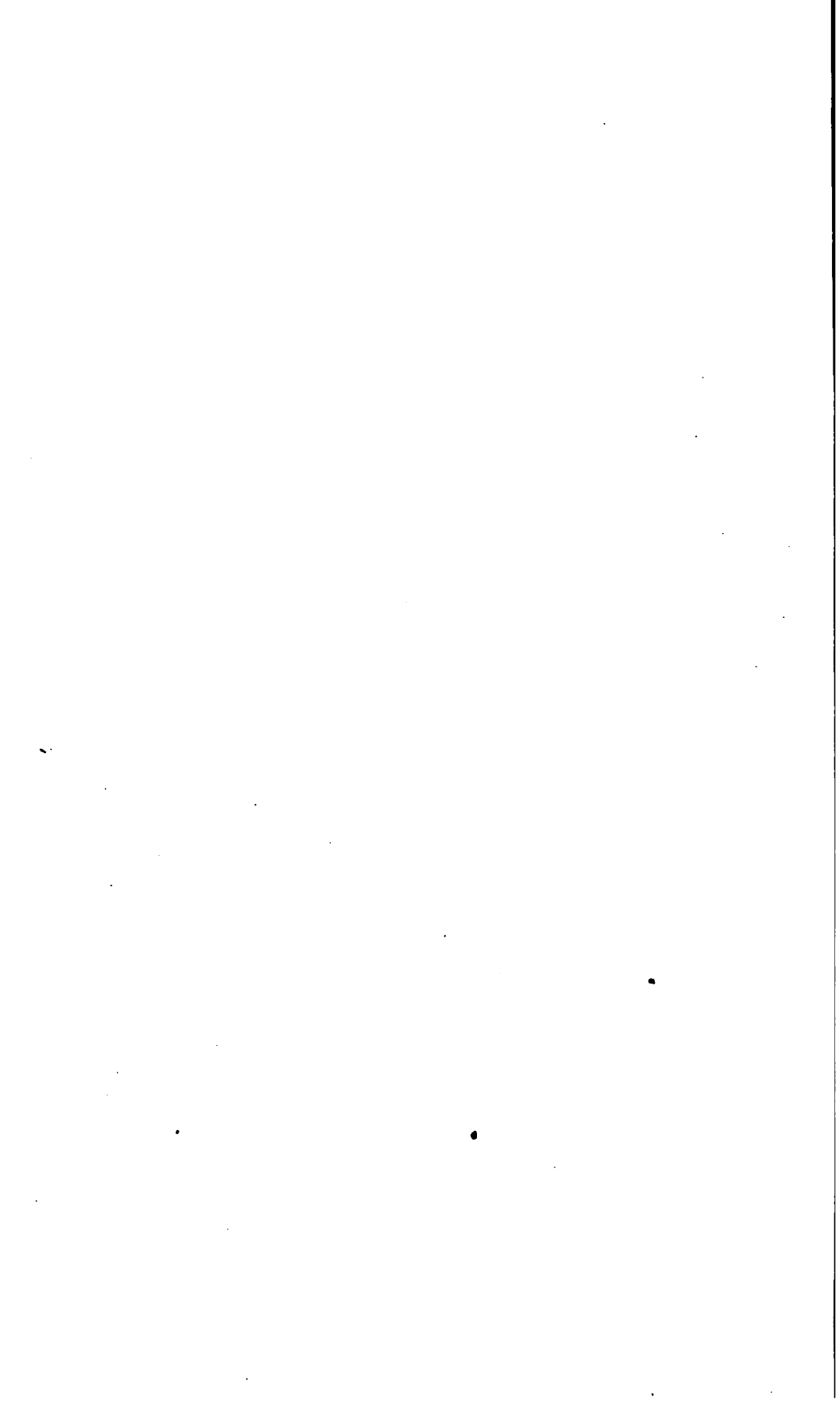
CONVERSE MEMORIAL

LYNN, MASS.
FRANK S. WHITTEN, PRINTER
1912

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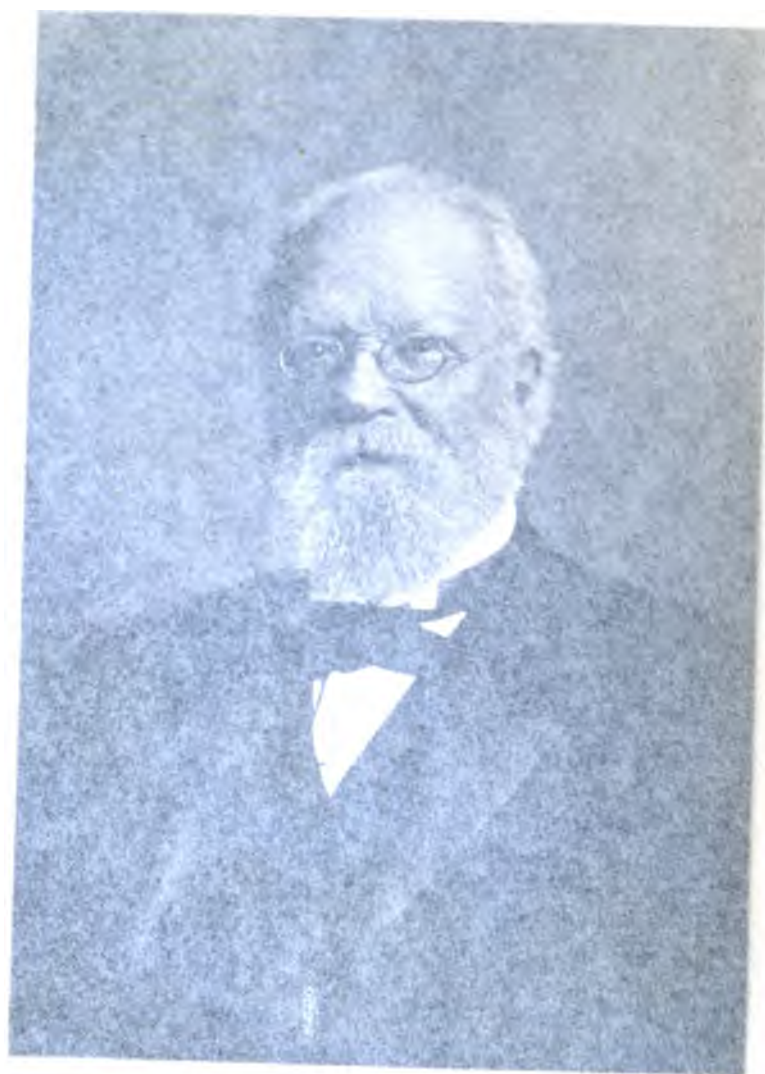


ELISHA SLADE CONVERSE.

First President of the Malden Historical Society.

At some future date, a skilled historian will write the story—born history and tradition—of the Middlesex Fells. The material is already assembling in various ways. To the average visitor the Fells to-day speak only of the departing glory of a primeval forest: of attractive drives and fascinating by-paths; of the music of carolling birds; of vistas of shady road and wide prospects from slightly hilltops; of beauty still in the making. The casual traveler seeks the formerly pine-shaded Kettle road, sees the partly devastated Virginia Woods, perhaps is told the story of how they and the Fells were preserved for future generations to enjoy because of the public wrath provoked by the mistaken policy that stripped the landscape of most of its growth of trees and made of it a wilderness, and wanders to the point where the ancient dam and still picturesque cascades mark the site of the Old Red Mills, and easily votes this region the most attractive in the Fells. But not one in a thousand of these visitors will know that here in the Virginia Woods, by his management of the Old Red Mills, Elisha Slade Converse, millionaire and philanthropist, the benefactor of Old Malden in so many ways—religious, social, educational and humanitarian—laid the foundation of the fortune which was to be used so wisely and graciously for the benefit of his fellows.

Mr. Converse was the first president of the Malden Historical Society, and it is fitting that the Register should signalize the action of the trustees of the Malden



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Public Library (so magnificently housed and enriched by the generosity of Elisha Slade and Mary Diana Converse) in offering the Society a home in the library building by presenting a biographical sketch and portrait of Malden's first Mayor and, so long as he lived, her first citizen.

On the eightieth anniversary of Deacon Converse's birth, July 28, 1900, the *Boston Herald*, in a lengthy article said :

"Entering the city of Malden in any direction, the visitor at once meets with the public benefactions of Hon. Elisha S. Converse. From the west, and just over the Medford line, tower the Malden Hospital buildings, largely the growth of his labor and his gifts. From the north, and before quite leaving Melrose, one is attracted to the 'Pine Banks Park' with its hundred acres of shady groves, beautiful drives, walks and useful buildings, all free to the general public. [After Deacon Converse's death, his children gave this lovely park to the cities of Malden and Melrose, thus making it a perpetual public domain.] From the east, the magnificent 'Memorial Public Library Building,' with a capacity to house 150,000 volumes, greets the eye of the student and the scholar, which, with much that is within, is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Converse. A few rods beyond, the stranger is informed that a grand cathedral which he sees is the Third Baptist Church edifice that the good 'deacon' helped to build for his brethren and the Lord, he always paying more than half the cost. Further on the splendid home of the Young Men's Christian Association meets the eye, and still further, that for aged people is seen. Half or more is to be passed up to the credit of the same generous public benefactor. Indeed his monuments are all around."

The writer failed to speak of the home of the Day Nursery, not far from the Library building, adjoining which is a later substantial building, erected by one of the deacon's children as an administration building and a home for the Associated Charities and the Malden Industrial Aid

Society. The article was written before the magnificent Malden Auditorium had replaced the "Wigwam" built upon the same site for use at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of Malden, an event which gave the citizens many opportunities to honor Deacon Converse. This auditorium building, with its great assembly hall and its many reception and banquet halls, gives the citizens facilities that are enjoyed by few suburban communities. And few have attempted to estimate the benefactions of the good deacon outside of Malden, conspicuous among them being the great Tremont Temple in Boston, with its glorious organ, his gift, in Converse Hall, while the whole building is a monument to the memory of his brother, Deacon James Wheaton Converse, as well as to the subject of this sketch.

Generosity and public spirit are peculiarly marked traits in the Converse family. Deacon Elisha Slade Converse was a third cousin to John Heman Converse, so long head of the Baldwin Locomotive works in Philadelphia, donor of Converse Hall of the University of Vermont, of the fine administration building of the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia, of buildings of the University of Pennsylvania, his *alma mater*, and who did so much to beautify Fairmount Park, as president of the Fairmount Park Art Association. His wealth for years made possible the wide evangelistic work of Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman and Charles M. Alexander.

The beginning of the Converse family activities in New England were coincident with the Great Emigration. Deacon Edward Converse, with his wife and three children was in the Arbella with Winthrop. In October, 1630, he recorded his desire to be made a freeman, and he took the oath May 18, 1631. To him belongs the honor of initia-

ting the great system of public transportation which now gridirons New England and extends by land and water over two hemispheres, for in November, 1630, within six months of the settlement of Charlestown and less than two months of the settlement of Boston, he established a ferry between the two towns. In 1640 he became one of the original settlers of Woburn, building the first house in the town, in what is now Winchester—another town which has benefitted by the generosity of Deacon Elisha Slade Converse—established the first corn-mill, was made one of the first selectmen and was one of the first two deacons of the Woburn church. Edward Converse was a direct descendant of Roger de Coigneries, a trusted chieftain of William the Conqueror.

The line from Deacon Edward¹ to Deacon Elisha Slade Converse is Sergeant Samuel², Samuel³, Ensign Edward⁴, Jonathan⁵, Deacon Jonathan⁶, Elisha⁷, Elisha Slade⁸. Deacon Jonathan was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Ensign Edward Converse for years kept the "Converse Tavern" in Thompson Parish, Killingly, Connecticut. Elisha Converse also kept the tavern for a long time. He married Betsey Wheaton of Thompson, a descendant of Robert Wheaton, who came to this country in 1632. Elisha Slade Converse was born in Needham, July 28, 1820. When he was four years old his parents moved to Connecticut, and until he was thirteen years old he lived on a farm in Woodstock. He then went to Boston to live with his older brother, James, already referred to, and for three years attended the McLean grammar school. He then returned to his father's farm for a year, and at the age of seventeen went to Thompson, to learn the clothing trade with Albert A. Whipple. Within two years the apprentice had become a partner in the concern, later

buying out Mr. Whipple's interest. In 1844 he came to Boston, on his brother's advice, forming a partnership with Benjamin Poland in the wholesale boot, shoe and leather business on North Market street. The firm soon purchased the Red Mills in Stoneham, and began grinding drugs, spice and dye-stuffs. He had previously, September 4, 1843, married Mary Diana, daughter of Hosea and Ursula (Burgess) Edmands of Thompson, a descendant in the seventh generation from William Edmands, who settled in Lynn in 1630. They established their home in the Stoneham forest, near the mill, rather a lonely location, from which they removed in three years to Malden. In 1849 his firm dissolved partnership and he joined with John Robson in business under the name of Converse & Robson. Meanwhile the Edgeworth Rubber Company had been formed, a concern which proved unsuccessful, and in 1853 it was succeeded by the Malden Manufacturing Co., Mr. Converse being elected its treasurer. Thus began his successful career as a rubber shoe manufacturer. In 1855 the concern was incorporated as the Boston Rubber Shoe Co. During his management the business increased from an output of from three to six hundred pairs of boots and shoes per day to about 50,000 pairs per day.

From his coming to Malden, as his lifelong friend Deloraine Pendre Corey pointed out in a biographical sketch in 1899, Mr. Converse was "the head and front of all movements for her welfare, and his liberal gifts made his name a household word within her borders. He was largely instrumental in securing the incorporation of the city, and was elected its first mayor by a practically unanimous vote. In 1878 and 1879 he represented his district in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1880 and 1881 in the Senate." The Library building, made after

plans by the late H. H. Richardson, was the joint gift of Deacon and Mrs. Converse, and was a memorial to their oldest son, Frank Eugene Converse, whose death, Mr. Corey says, "was one of the tragic pages in Malden's history." The dedication was a notable event, among the speakers being Governors Long and Robinson.*

Among other benefactions of Deacon Converse were gifts to the Consumptives Home in Boston and to Wellesley College, of which he was a trustee. Beside his business directorships, among them being the Malden National Bank, of which he was president from 1856, the National Exchange Bank and the Boston Five Cents Saving Bank, he was long a trustee of the Soldiers' Home and president of the Malden Hospital Corporation. He was a life-long Baptist, and for most of his active life a deacon in the First Baptist Church.

Deacon Converse died June 5, 1904, Mrs. Converse having died December 16, 1903. They left three children to honor their memory and conserve their benefactions—Mary Ida (Mrs. Costello C. Converse), Col. Harry E., and Frances Eugenie (Mrs. Lester Leland). Of Deacon Converse's personality it is almost unnecessary to speak. His good and beneficent life and works speak for themselves, and their memory is embalmed in the hearts of those who knew him best and loved him most. Many of his most characteristic deeds of kindness were of the sort that never were meant to be publicly proclaimed, and only reached general knowledge because the beneficiaries could not be persuaded to let such kindness go without credit, while some of them were the kind of acts that bring tears to the eyes on their relation. Countless generations will honor the memory of this good man.

*On June 19, 1912, the trustees presented a fine bronze tablet to the library, in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Converse.

AN HISTORICAL RECEPTION.

An event occurred on Saturday afternoon, January 28, 1911, so unique in the annals of the Malden Historical Society as to deserve a permanent record in the pages of the REGISTER. At that time the members of the society were entertained by a reception and afternoon tea, given by Mr. and Mrs. William George Arthur Turner, at their spacious home on Ridgewood road, Malden. For three hours the members and invited guests enjoyed Mr. and Mrs. Turner's hospitalities, going from room to room and from floor to floor, finding new beauties without and fresh attractions within wherever they wandered. So sightly is the location of the house that the vision is practically uninterrupted, whether one views the horizon at the entrance of Boston Harbor, with the Graves light flashing at night, to the Middlesex hills on the upper Charles, the Blue Hills of Milton filling the middle distance by day and the numberless lights of the cities of the metropolitan district twinkling like torches at night. But the historic flavor of the reception was the main attraction and every room in the house contributed its fascinating share to make the occasion memorable.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner, with her sister, Miss Agnes Howard Dawes, assisted by Misses Dorothea Lawrence Mann and Mildred Swett and Messrs. Paul Dawes Turner and Richard Greenleaf Turner, greeted the guests upon their arrival the cordial welcome banishing all restraint, and soon the members were talking over rare books and pictures,

ancient china and coins, Paul Revere spoons or other ancient silverware, viewing priceless products of the loom, rare pieces of furniture, famous clocks or autographs. In the picturesque billiard room on the upper floor Mr. Fred J. Libbie gave the guests the benefit of his expert knowledge of antique values, whether of old blue china, pictures or autographs. Here were shown a collection of photographs of old Malden, another of programmes of many important Malden events, another of continental bills and notes. Mrs. Turner is a descendant of two men famous in the colonial and revolutionary history of Boston and vicinity—Col. Thomas Dawes, the architect, irreverently dubbed by the British soldiery "Johnny Smoothing-Plane," who was one of the commission, with Charles Bulfinch and Edward H. Robbins, that built the Massachusetts State House; and Judge Richard Cranch, of the Court of Common Pleas, who married Mary, daughter of Rev. William Smith of Weymouth, and sister of Abigail (Smith) Adams, the first mistress of the White House and the only woman who has been both wife and mother of a President of the United States. The Turner family must have the largest collection in existence of Continental bills and other Massachusetts evidences of indebtedness, each specimen bearing the autographs of both of these men—Thomas Dawes and Richard Cranch—who were often associated in the difficult work of financing the new commonwealth.

When the guests entered the dining room their pleasure in the bountiful entertainment there given was enhanced by the fact that the lunch was served from a table long in the famous dining room of the old Hancock house in Boston. Around this table, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence and his amiable wife, Dorothy Quincy Hancock (a descendant, as is Mrs. Turner, of Judge

Edmund Quincy) may often have entertained their aristocratic friends at functions which the old diarists like Samuel Breck have made famous.

Mrs. Turner has a collection of hundreds of letters and other manuscripts in the handwriting of Abigail Adams. Most of them are letters written to Mrs. Cranch, her sister, from Philadelphia and Washington, during John Adams' presidency and his prior service in the Continental Congress, or from England, when he was serving his countrymen there. Included in the collection is the journal of Mrs. Adams' voyage to England with her husband. A few of these letters appear in the two volume edition of the letters of Mrs. Adams, edited by her grandson, the first Charles Francis Adams, but most of them have never been published nor have they been seen by any of the living members of the Adams family. Mrs. Adams, with her clerical father as her chief tutor, developed the most remarkable literary ability of any American woman of her generation. We are permitted to reproduce from the Turner collection one of her letters, written to Mrs. Cranch from Philadelphia during the earlier part of her husband's administration, and of great historic interest, as being one of the earliest records of a celebration of Washington's birthday :

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28, 1798.

MY DEAR SISTER :

I have this moment received your kind letter of Feb. 18, prevented by bad roads from reaching sooner, and I have got now to be as anxious and as solicitous for the arrival of the eastern post as I used to be at Quincy for the arrival of the southern. I thank you for all your communications. I saw the Centinel last Saturday and thought I knew my own letter, but did not know whether it was an extract from one to you or to Mr. Smith [her son-in-law], to whom I sometimes scribble.

In my last I believe I gave you some account of the intended birthnight ball, and the President's reply, which on the morning of the day appeared in Bache's paper [Bache was Benjamin Franklin's son-in-law], to my no small surprise, though I cannot say I was sorry to see it. It was, however, accompanied by insolence and abuse and fully shows the temper of even those who were the managers of the birthnight ball; not of the President of the United States, but of a private citizen. The publication had, however, a direct contrary effect to what was intended; it threw a gloom and damp upon the whole proceeding, everyone was inquiring the why and the wherefore. Many who had subscribed upon the faith that the President was going refused afterward to attend, amongst them, in justice to him I must say, was the Vice-President [Jefferson], who declared himself shocked with the impropriety of the thing when he first heard of the proposal, but was led to lend his name because he would not give offense. This is certain, he did not go, and I have my information so direct that I know what his opinion was; yet these very persons who set the matter on foot are now endeavoring to make it believed that he was the first mover, in order to give offense to the President. Give the D——l his due, but lay no more than he deserves to his charge. I have been informed that of the 150 who subscribed 15 only were present of ladies, and they have been so mortified that not a word has been published in their newspapers respecting it. I hope in time they will learn to appreciate themselves as a nation; they have had and now have a head who will not knowingly prostrate their dignity and character, neither to foreign nations nor the American people.

My dear sister, your son [The Hon. William Cranch, later of the Supreme Court at Washington], has been with us ever since he came, which is a week to-morrow. Next to my own children I love those of my sister. He is very well, and says Mrs. Cranch and children are so; but he will write you himself. Tell Mrs. Black I shall see the baby tomorrow. I had a bonnet made for it, which I gave it a fortnight ago. I think it wants a dimity cloak, which

I will get for it. I will write her the result of my conference with the nurse.

I shall take cousin Betsey in hand shortly. At present I fear the post will go without my letter if I do not immediately close, after presenting my kind regards to all friends, from

Your ever affectionate sister,

(Signed) A. ADAMS.

At the time Richard Cranch married Mary Smith, her father, Rev. William Smith, celebrated the event by preaching to his Weymouth congregation on the text "Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her." Judge Cranch could not at that time have been a lawyer, for when Abigail Smith chose John Adams, a young lawyer of Braintree, for a husband, Weymouth people had their doubts of the wisdom of the union. On the Sabbath following her marriage her father chose a different text: "And John came neither eating bread nor drinking wine, and ye say he hath a devil." In the Turner library is a small worn volume, "English and Latin Exercises," by N. Bayley, schoolmaster, published by James Holland at the Bible and Bell in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1717. Scribbled over the fly leaf are the scrolls and detached comments of a boy who signed himself "Guilmus Smith, Sept. 1719," while on another leaf, and in another hand, is the name, "William Smith" and the date "1758." The old Weymouth parsonage, famous not only as the birthplace of Mary and Abigail Smith, but of the famous essayist, William Haslett, is still standing.

In the Turner library is also a three-volume edition of the works of Francis Hopkinson, the Philadelphia jurist, author of the "Battle of the Kegs" and a song containing

a line "And ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves" which was sung to the air which this generation knows as "The Star Spangled Banner." These bear on each title-page the autograph of John Adams, and the fact that they were purchased in Philadelphia in 1799, price \$5.00.

One of the attractive places for the guests was the living room, where the most interesting of Mr. Turner's fine collection of clocks, from the parsonage of Parson Willis, who preached in the South Parish of Malden a century ago, stands. It is a hall clock, the case in as perfect a state of preservation, with every joint intact, and the doors fitting as closely as on the day that Simon Willard, America's most famous clock-maker, put in the works, set the great pendulum swinging, and pasted on the inside of the door his circular of directions for setting the clock in motion, printed by the famous publisher of the "Old Farmer's Almanack," and furnishing evidence additional to that of the dial as to the maker of the clock. The circular reads as follows:

CLOCK MANUFACTORY.

SIMON WILLARD.

At his Clock Dial, in Roxbury street, Manufactures every kind clock work, such as large clocks for steeples, made in the best manner and warranted, prices with one dial 500 dollars; with two dials 600 dollars; with three dials 700 dollars; with four dials 900 dollars. Common eight day clocks, with very elegant faces and mahogany cases, price from 50 to 60 dollars.

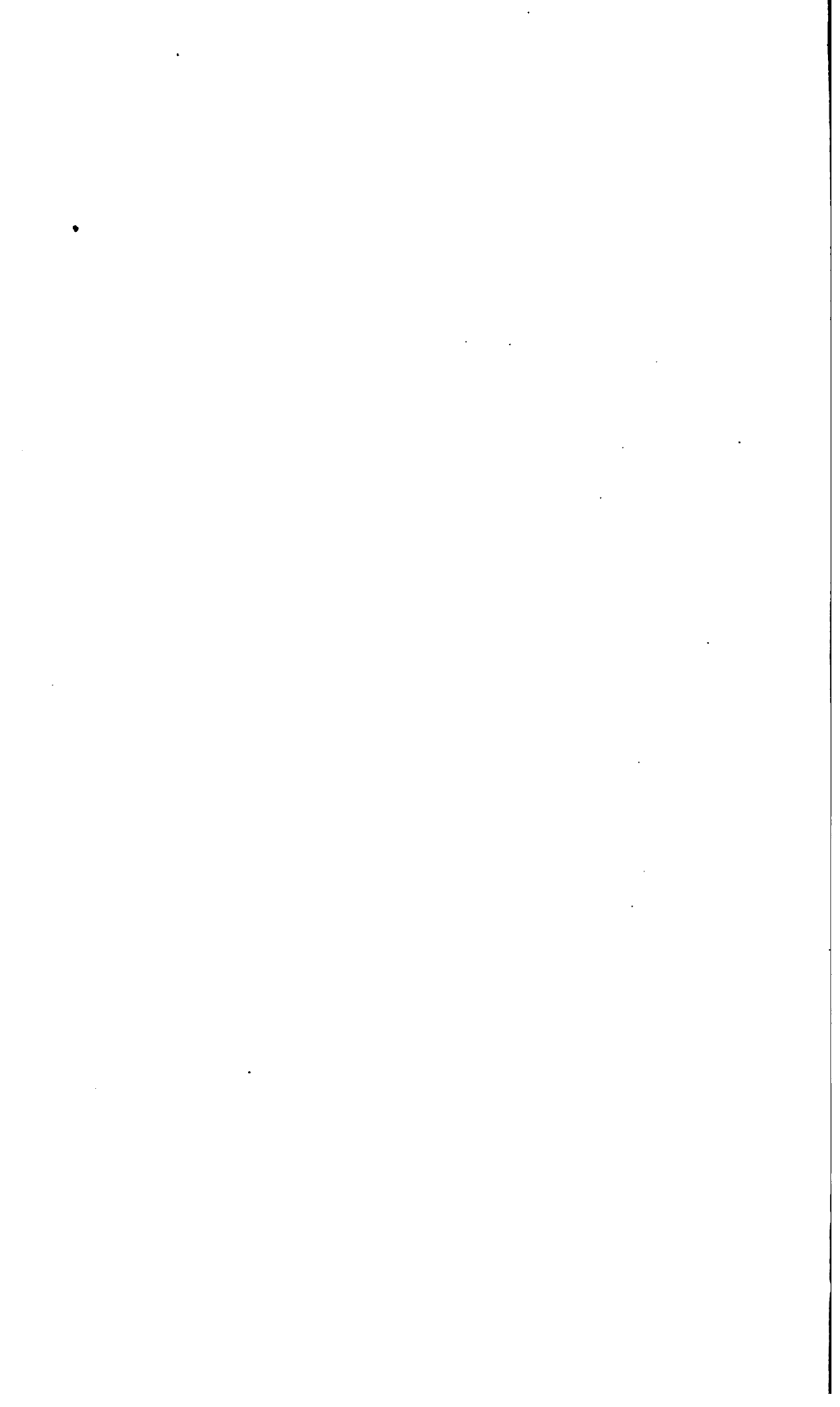
Elegant eight day time pieces, price 30 dollars. Spring clocks of all kinds, price from 50 to 60 dollars; clocks that will run one year with once winding up, with very elegant case price 100 dollars. Time pieces for



THE OLD PARSON.



THE OLD PARSONAGE CLOCK.



astronomical purposes, price 70 dollars. Time pieces for meeting-houses, to place before the gallery, with neat enameled dials, price 55 dollars.

Chime clocks that will play 6 tunes, price 120 dollars.

Perambulators are also made at said place, which can be affixed to any kind of wheel carriage, and will tell the miles and rods exact, price 15 dollars.

Gentlemen who wish to purchase any kind of clocks are invited to call at said Willard's Clock Manufactory, where they will receive satisfactory evidence that it is much cheaper to purchase new than old and second hand clocks. He warrants all his work, and as he is ambitious to give satisfaction he doubts not of receiving the public approbation and patronage.

Directions to Set Clocks in Motion.

First, place the clock perpendicular, then fasten it with a screw, pull out the nails which fastens the pendulum and pulleys, then hang on the weights, the heavier on the striking part.

You need not wind up any until the clock is run down.

You may set the clock to the right hour by moving the minute hand forwards or backwards.

The month and moon wheel is fixed right by moving them with your fingers.

Screw the pendulum ball up to make the clock go faster, and down to go slower.

Printed by I. Thomas, Jun., Worcester.

Clock Manufactory.

SIMON WILLARD, At his CLOCK DIAL, in ROXBURY

SEVERAL manufactures every kind of CLOCK WORK; such as large Clocks by Stoppelers, made in the best manner, and warranted, paid with one dial, 500 dollars; with two dial, 600 dollars; with three dial, 700 dollars; with four dial, 800 dollars.—Common eight day Clocks, with very elegant faces and undulating rates, price from 50 to 60 dollars.—Elegant eight day Time pieces, price 20 dollars.—Time pieces which run 30 hours, and warranted, price 20 dollars.—Spring Clocks of all kinds, price from 20 to 60 dollars.—Clocks that will run out 3 or 4, with more winding up, with very elegant rates price 100 dollars.—Time pieces for Astronomical purposes, price 50 dollars.—Time pieces for meeting houses, to place before the gallery, with neat enamelled dial, price 35 dollars.—Chime Clocks that will play 6 tunes, price 130 dollars.—Parabulators are also made at said place, which can be affixed to any kind of wheel carriage, and will tell the miles and pole court, price 15 dollars.

"A. C. THOMAS, Junr. who sells to parcels of any kind of Clocks, and warrants to sell at J. WILLARD'S CLOCK MANUFACTORY, where they are made, and says, that it is much cheaper to purchase every kind of Clock and Time piece, than to buy them at any other place. He warrants all his work—and as he is anxious to give satisfaction—he doubts not of receiving the public approbation and patronage."

DIRECTIONS TO SET CLOCKS IN MOTION.

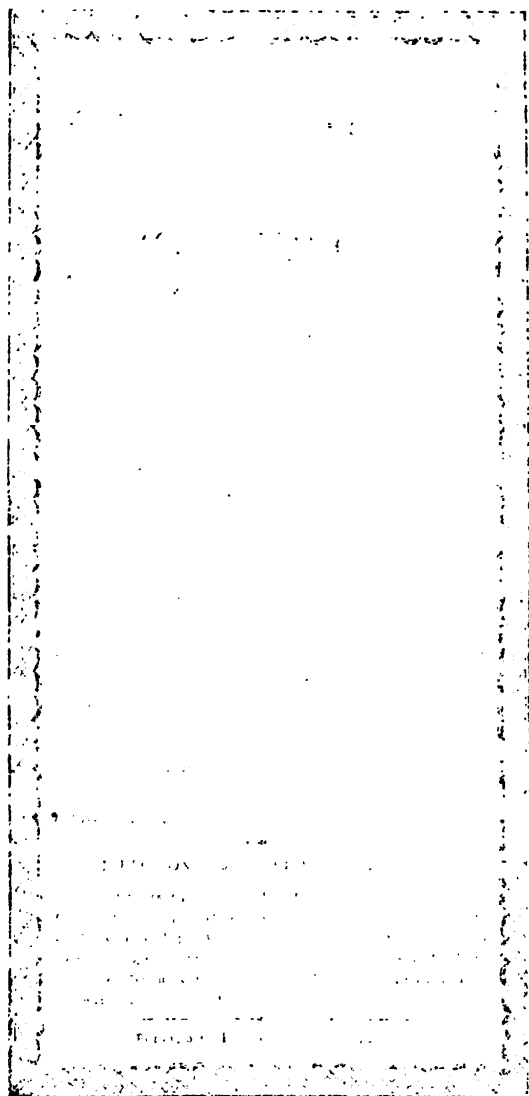
First place the Clock perpendicular, then fasten it with a *hook*, pass the *rope* which fastens the pendulum and pulleys, then hang on the weight, the *hanger* on the sliding part.—You need not wind by any until the clock is run down.—You may set the clock to the right hour, by moving the minute hand forwards or backwards.—The *Month* and *Moon* wheel is fixed right by moving them with your finger.—Throw the pendulum ball up to make the clock go faster, and down to go slower.

PRINTED BY L. THOMAS, Junr.—*Worcester.*

SIMON WILLARD'S CLOCK CIRCULAR.

Rev. Eliakim Willis was a native of that part of the town of Dartmouth now known as New Bedford, and became pastor of the South Parish of Malden, now included in the bounds of Everett, in 1752. He was a classmate at Harvard of Rev. Aaron Cleveland, the ancestor of President Cleveland and his predecessor in this pastorate. He remained pastor of this church until it was consolidated with the First Parish and then became pastor of the united churches, his flock comprising the inhabitants of what is now Malden, Everett and Melrose and the Greenwood section of Wakefield. The cottage house, which was his home, and was long the repository of the old hall clock, has been for a century a landmark in Everett. This house, with most of the South Parish, was within military lines during the investment of Boston and as a result most of Mr. Willis' parishioners moved to the vicinity of Black Ann's Corner, or to North Malden. Mr. Willis was both a useful and a patient man, often being compelled to relinquish his salary, and trust to the voluntary offering of his waning congregation for his support.

A fact that makes the old parsonage clock more interesting than it might otherwise be, is that it ticked off much of the lifetime of Lieut. Col. John Popkin, who spent his early days in Boston, served throughout the Revolutionary War in the artillery branch of the Colonial forces, and who married as his second wife Sarah, widow of the Rev. Nahum Sargeant, daughter of Ebenezer Willis of Reading, Vermont, and neice of the Rev. Eliakim Willis, October 12, 1797, and lived in the old parsonage, which had been transferred to Mr. Willis by the parish, the rest of his days, until his death in 1827. The Widow Sargeant was noted as a very beautiful woman, and tradition has it that both Col. Popkin and his son, the learned Prof. John S.



SAMON WILLARD'S CLOCK CIRCULAR

The first of these is the fact that the
 Government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
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Clock Manufactury.

SIMON WILLARD,

AT his CLOCK DIAI., in ROXBURY

SENIOR, manufactures every kind of CLOCK WORK, such as large Clocks for Steeple, made in the best manner, and warranted, price with one dial, 500 dollars; with two dials, 600 dollars; with three dials, 700 dollars; with four dials, 800 dollars.—Chronom. eight day Clocks, with very elegant faces and including any case, price from 50 to 60 dollars.—Elegant eight day Time piece, price 50 dollars.—Time piece with hour 30 hours, and warranted, price 20 dollars.—Spring Clocks of all kinds, price from 50 to 60 dollars.—Clocks that will run once a week, with once winding up, with very elegant cases price 20 dollars.—Time pieces for Astronomical purposes, price 50 dollars.—Time pieces for meeting houses, to place before the gallery, with neat enamel dial disks, price 55 dollars.—Crime Clocks that will play 6 tones, price 125 dollars.—Perambulators are also made at said place, which can be affixed to any kind of wheel carriage, and will tell the miles and half a cent, price 15 dollars.

“SIR, I AMEN who is fit to purchase any kind of Clock, or other time piece, at JAS. WILLARD'S CLOCK MANUFACTORY, where they are made large, small, or done, that it is much cheaper to purchase now, than when called on by hand Clocks. He warrants all his work—and as he is an honest man, and a fair dealer—he doubts not of receiving the public approbation and patronage.”

DIRECTIONS TO SET CLOCKS IN MOTION.

First place the Clock perpendicular, then fasten it with a screw, pull on the nuts which fasten the pendulum and pulleys, then hang on the weights, the heavier on the striking part.—You need not wind up any until the clock is run down.—You may set the clock to the right hour, by moving the minute hand forwards or backwards.—The Month and Moon wheel is fixed right by moving them with your finger.—Strew the pendulum ball up to make the clock go faster, and down to go slower.

PRINTED BY I. THOMAS, JUN.—Warefield.

SIMON WILLARD'S CLOCK CIRCULAR.

became widely scattered or destroyed. Four are known to be in existence, one, an imperfect specimen, being in the Bostonian Society's collection, and Mr. Turner having these two. The pitchers are ten and one-half inches in height, and have a capacity of three quarts each. On one side is a representation in colors of a soldier in the uniform of the Boston Fusileers at that time, bearing the Massachusetts state flag. This is within an oval, with a motto at the top, "Aut vincere aut Mori," and below, "Success to the Independent Boston Fusileers, Incorporated July 4, 1787. America forever," surmounted by Masonic emblems. This design is enameled in appropriate colors. On the other side in plain print within an oval composed of palm and laural leaves, with sixteen stars surmounted by the American Shield and Eagle, are seated on a mound three figures representing Liberty, Justice and Peace. At the base of the oval enclosed by the motto "United We Stand, Divided We Fall" is a landscape with figures emblematic of Agriculture, Trade and Commerce in the foreground, and in the distance three hills or mounts, perhaps meaning "Trimount." On the base of the nose is a leaf in red enamel with veins of gold, and below on the body of the pitcher two pinks in plain print; below the handle a spray of lilies in plain print.

Mrs. Turner was assisted in serving tea by Mrs. J. Parker Swett, Mrs. Sylvester Baxter and Mrs. Charles E. Mann of the social committee of the society and by Mrs. F. J. Libbie.*

*There has since the reception been added to the Turner collection a fine "high-boy" until recently the property of the late Harriet H. Robinson of Malden, widow of William S. Robinson, better known as "Warrington" the publicist. Its history left over Mrs. Robinson's signature, is as follows:

"This 'High-Boy' once belonged to the grandmother of Ralph Waldo Emerson, whose maiden name was Phoebe Bliss. Her first husband was the Rev. William Emerson; and one of their five children was Rev. William Emerson, father of R. W. E.



BOSTON FUSILEER PITCHERS

has been widely scattered or destroyed. Four are known to be in existence, one, an imperfect specimen, being in the Bostonian Society's collection, and Mr. Turner has the other two. The pitchers are ten and one-half inches in height, and have a capacity of three quarts. The one side is a representation in colors of a saddle and uniform of the Boston Fusiliers at that time, bearing the Massachusetts state flag. This is with in an oval, at the bottom of the top, "Aut vincere aut Morì," and at the top "Success to the Independent Boston Fusiliers, Incorporated July 4, 1776. America forever," surmounted by Massachusetts emblems. This design is enameled in appropriate colors. On the other side in plain print within an oval composition of palm and laurel leaves, with sixteen stars surrounding by the American Shield and Eagle, are seated on a rock three figures representing Liberty, Justice and Peace. At the base of the oval enclosed by the motto "United We Stand, Divided We Fall" is a landscape with human emblematic of Agriculture, Trade and Commerce in the foreground, and in the distance three hills or mountains, perhaps meaning "Trinobucta." On the base of the rose is a leaf in red enamel with veins of gold, and below on the body of the pitcher two links in plain print; below the handle a spray of lilies in plain print.

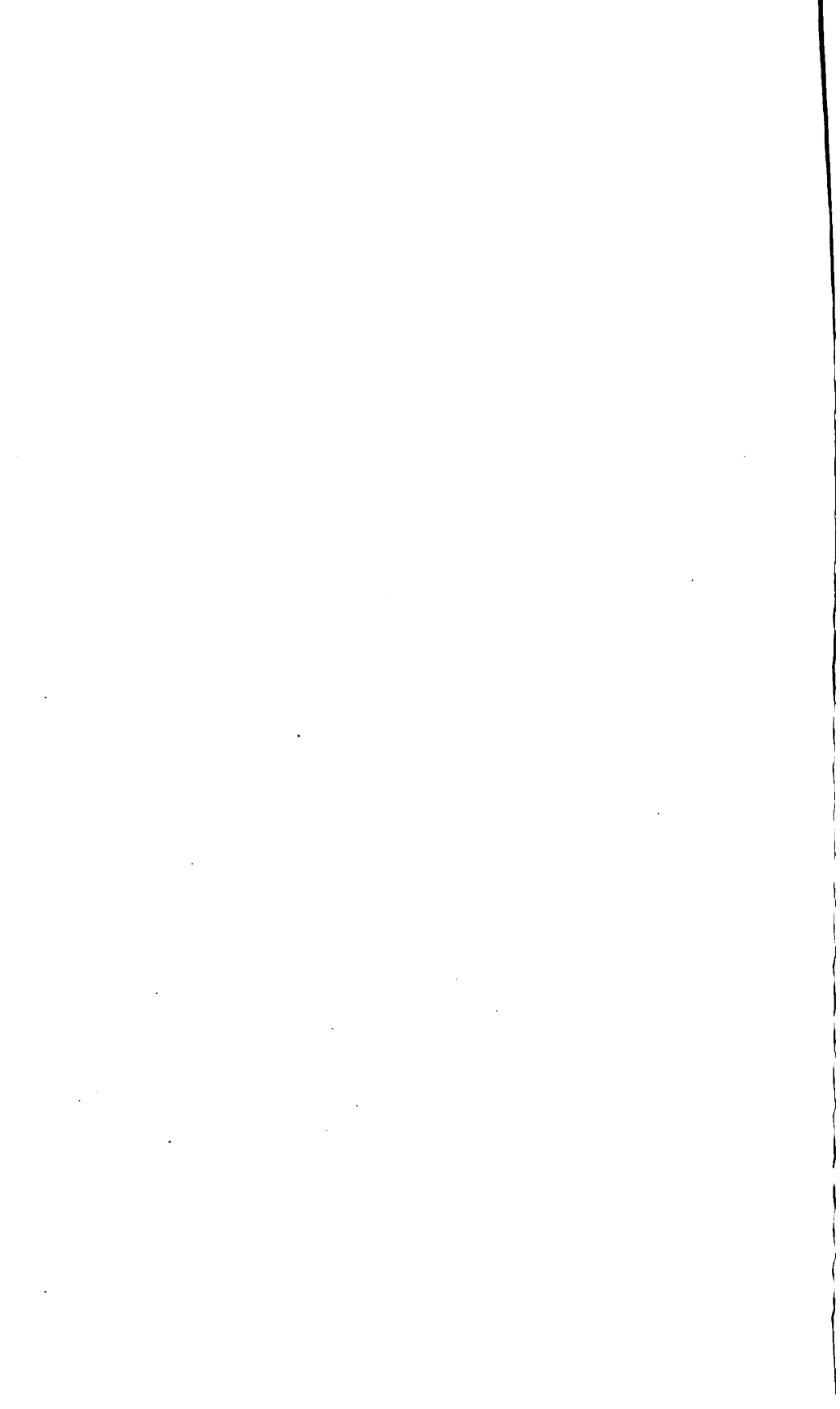
Mrs. Turner was assisted in serving tea by Mrs. J. Parker Sweet, Mrs. Sylvester Baxter and Mrs. Charles H. May, of the social committee of the society and by Mrs. E. J. Little.

*The pitcher since the record of being sold by the Turner collection as a fine "night-gown" and is the property of the late Edmund M. Robbins, a widow of Mrs. J. B. Robbins, and is known as "Wool-gather" or "prophet." Its history for over 100 years only says that it is a pitcher.

*Charles H. Bosc once belonged to the grandfather of R. W. Waldo Emerson, and his name was Phineas. His grandfather was the Rev. William Emerson, and one of their two children was Rev. William Emerson, father of R. W. Emerson.



BOSTON FUSILEER PITCHERS.



(another child was the famous Mary Moody Emerson). The "Old Manse" at Concord, Mass., was built by her first husband, who died in 1776 (Young). About 1780, she married the Rev. Ezra Ripley, a young minister, and they lived in the "Old Manse," and had three children. Mrs. Ripley died, Feb. 16, 1825. Dr. Ripley died, at 90 years of age, in 1841. At the sale of the household effects, this 'High-Boy' came into the possession of Martha Cogswell Robinson, mother of William S. Robinson—no doubt purchased by him, for her. At her death, in 1856, it was brought to our house, where it has since remained. W. S. R., died in 1876. In 1886, it was given by his wife, H. H. R., to their eldest daughter, Henrietta Lucy Robinson Shattuck. Its age is uncertain. The first William Emerson was first cousin to Lieut. Emerson Cogswell, grandfather of W. S. R. R. W. E., and W. S. R., thus had a common ancestry. Thomas Emerson, 1641; John Cogswell, 1635."

HARRIET H. ROBINSON.

MALDEN, MASS., April 13, 1904.

SAM WALTER FOSS AS I KNEW HIM.

An Address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Malden Historical Society, 1911, by the President.

This society has great reason to remember with love and gratitude Sam Walter Foss, poet, philosopher and friend of humanity, who as head of the Public Library of our neighboring city of Somerville, has brought that institution to the place where it stands third in the Commonwealth in the circulation of its books. Not long ago he spoke before us upon the invitation and as the guest of our revered president, the late Deloraine P. Corey. They were most congenial friends. Your present President knew him intimately at the beginning of his literary career, and felt it a privilege, a few days ago, to join the multitude of sincere mourners, representing not only the present generation of writers and public men, but the children of his city, who felt they had lost a loyal friend, sorrowing at his bier.

In the summer of 1883, Sam Walter Foss, just graduated from Brown University, with a fellow-graduate, William E. Smythe, who has in the last decade been prominent in political and conservation work on the Pacific coast, started out to make their fortunes, or at least a living, as book agents. Each looked forward to newspaper work as an ultimate field of usefulness. Foss had worked his way through the New Hampshire Conference Academy at Tilton and through Brown. Meanwhile, Mr. Charles E. Walker, of Lynn, had been editing, with indifferent financial success, a weekly paper, called the *Lynn Union*.

His able political editorials had secured him a position in the Boston Custom House, and he was looking for a customer for his paper when the ambitious young men became tired of book canvassing and heard of him. The terms of purchase were easy to arrange where one man was anxious to sell and two men were anxious to buy, and so, early in November, an enterprise which was to prove both a valuable and costly experience for Foss, was launched. The make-up of the paper was completely changed, and it appeared under the name of the *Lynn Saturday Union*, its initial issue having a decidedly literary tone, although its editorial columns thundered as of old. Smythe wrote the editorials, and, although he was by no means without literary ability, the literary tone was furnished by Foss. Within a month it became evident that somebody was writing on the paper who found it a vehicle for a variety of expression. A quaint old personage named "Pogram" delivered himself of a humorous philosophy on current events. A vein of homely humor pervaded everything excepting a column headed "The Day-Dreamer" which was to the paper what the "Listener" has often been in the *Transcript*, excepting perhaps that it was more reflective and didactic. Then poems of exquisite taste were dropped in here and there, bearing no signature. Meanwhile, a definite bid was made for special articles of local interest.

On Forefathers' Day of that year it happened that the Thorndike Local Circle of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle gave a public entertainment in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall in Lynn. Your speaker had prepared the programme, which was intended to show what Lynn authors had done and were doing. The music was all by Lynn composers. Old "Waterhill," a psalm

tune of a century gone, and perhaps the first piece of published music by a Lynn composer, was rendered; and there was music from the pen of Charles Frederic Lummis, better known as a poet and traveller in these days. Your speaker recalls that he aided the surviving members of the once famous Barker family in rendering his old friend Nathan Barker's plaintive setting of "Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt," while another old friend, John Wallace Hutchinson, whose biographer he afterwards became, with his children, sang "The Old Granite Hills." A week before this event, I wandered into the *Saturday Union* office, and asked a stocky, curly-headed man whom I found in the editorial room, to insert a short reading notice of the coming entertainment. I had had some experience as a printer in the composing room of the *Lynn Semi-Weekly Reporter*, edited by the redoubtable Peter L. Cox, but had never written an item for a newspaper in my life, and had long before deserted the "art preservative" for business. The curly-headed man immediately became excited, called his partner, and they united in a request that I give them a special article with sketches of the authors of Lynn, for the issue in which my notice was to appear. I agreed to see what I could do, went home to my dinner, and wrote the article, which was heartily commended by my new curly-haired acquaintance, who proved to be Mr. Foss, and appeared in the issue of December 15. In the issue of the following Saturday, which bore a four-page moss-green cover with a broadside of local poetry, appeared the first poem I ever put in print. Two weeks later saw me the announced associate editor of the paper, and from that time on until I left it for a salaried position in another city, I wrote for it incessantly. One of Sam Foss's favorite remarks when I was in range of his bubbling wit in recent

years was that I once worked for him, and that the connection was far more to my advantage than his, for while I worked without salary, he ran into debt.

Of course I immediately became intimate with both Sam Foss and his partner. Each was cordial in praise of the work I did, and Mr. Smythe did not hesitate to pen fulsome tributes to the honor of the new associate; but I very soon learned that Sam Foss would not permit me nor any other contributor to his paper to do less than the best work of which we were capable. When poetic effusions were written, Mr. Smythe might applaud them, but Sam Foss was the critic who returned them with the suggestion that they be rewritten and shortened by half, without leaving out any of the ideas originally incorporated; or who found that a contributor was doing nothing to entitle him to write for a publication with the high aims of the *Saturday Union*. Probably one occurrence which opened his eyes to the fact that not every person with ambitions in Lynn was worthy of his encouragement was the following effusion undoubtedly penned by N. Allen Lindsay of the *Marblehead Messenger*, which appeared in that publication the week following one of Sam's amber-tinted special issues, with a broadside of poems on the front page:

THE BARDS OF LYNN.

Near us in energized Lynn, the land of the lap-stone,
Rising over the whistles and noise of machin'ry,
Rising over the din of the labor incessant
Cometh the bardic strain, the voice of the muses.
Not as of old they sang by cool Hippocrène,
Or by Castilian springs on windy Parnassus,
Yet with a fervor so like and full of enchantment,
Wonderingly we list to their rapt inspiration.
Tell us, we pray, O Thalia, Euterpe and Clio,
Yes, and Melpomene too, and each of the others,

What you discover in Lynn, the city of leather;
 Soothly is it your voices, or Tom, Dick and Harry's,
 Blending in melody sweet in the satisfied *Union*,
 Set in nonparell leaded and breathing of taffy?

After a council of war in the *Union* office, the task of properly punishing Lindsay was committed to Sam, who did it without malice, in the following language:

List to the wall that goes up from the jealous and piqued Marbleheader,
 There mid the rocks it goes up like the tones of a dissonant fog-horn,
 Not like the idyllic swain on his oaten straw by his sheep-cote,
 But like the tin-music that's played on the horn of the vender of the
 cod-fish.

Jealous the Bard of the Rocks of the fame of the poets of Leather.
 Laugh not, O Bard of the Rocks at the bards of the satisfied *Union*,
 Drown not with irony rude the gentle voice of the Muses,
 Bend down, O Bard of the Rocks, thine auricular cavern and hear me.
 Leave thine abode mid the rocks, and come to the city of leather;
 Leave behind thee the smells that are fishy and breathe our air odor-
 iferous,

And, in a climate congenial pour forth thy bardic effusions,—
 And thy song shall appear in the *Union* and thou shalt be happy.

One quiet afternoon Sam opened the drawer of the pine table he used as an editorial desk, and produced a number of poems, which he read to me, not in the finished way in which he has recited his work before cultured audiences in recent years; but in the bashful manner of a school-boy. I shall never forget the surprise I felt when I first heard him recite his poems after he had become famous, for I had a foolish notion that while he could write well, somebody else had best read his works, popular as they had become with elocutionists. Among the poems he read me that day were some that have become familiar in his published volumes since, though then they had not appeared in print. Before many weeks he was asked to prepare a poem for Memorial Day, and this he read to a great audience in the Lynn Theatre:

When Nature from her lavish urn
Pours forth the fulness of her wealth,
And flowers in every valley burn
Like roses on the cheek of health;

* * * *

We deck the graves of those who bled
To keep this heritage of ours,
And for the unforgotten dead
We dress this festival of flowers.
Rose-wreaths for heroes' deeds we pay,
And garlands for their deadly strife;
We deck their graves with flowery spray
And give a lily for a life.

Sam read this poem much better than he had read his earlier effusions to his audience of one, but confessed when the ordeal was over that he was troubled by his inability to find me in the audience as he looked from the platform, for he had intended to read the poem to me and forget the rest of his hearers.

I found that Sam was a great admirer of Walt Whitman, but that he was not unmindful of the uncouth form of some of the work of the good, gray poet, as when he celebrated Lynn Common in a quite Whitmansque effort, "promulging" as he put it. Sam liked to promulge, as I found when on Saturday afternoons we would roam through what is now known as the Lynn Woods, but was then crossed by infrequent paths, most of which I knew, Sam reciting classic phillipics of antiquity, the works of Adams and Webster or of the great poets, at the top of his lungs. Judge James Robinson Newhall, the historian of Lynn, was then living, and when we called upon him could tell much of Whitman as he knew him, an editorial associate upon a Brooklyn paper. At that time, he said, Whitman was a jovial companion, but quite conventional in his literary work. A few months later, when I was sitting

on my own editorial tripod in Gloucester, Sam published a fulsome eulogy of Whitman, which I challenged. He replied, and I printed a sharp rejoinder, which called forth this personal letter by mail:

DEAR CHARLES:

Well, you have laid out Walt in good style. Still I remain an unrepentant and unregenerate admirer. Should like to continue the discussion, as you are a good man to fight with, and your generous personal allusions are very flattering—but am sorry to say that the great mass of the world, particularly that part which consists of the constant readers of my valuable paper don't care a whiff for Walt or any other poet. Your recent "Day Dreamer," Charles, was a masterpiece. I read it to a little woman of my acquaintance who remarked "That's the best day-dreamer you ever wrote, Sam." Well, I guess it was. The *Breeze* is as bright as a new dollar. Long may it blow.

Your friend,

(Signed) S. W. FOSS.

Sam's allusion to my Day-Dreamer was a very characteristic thing. He was always sure any literary friend of his could do anything that he could. When he began to make a living from the publication of his humorous poems in the New York and Boston papers, he urged me to go and do likewise, assuring me that there was a great market for my wares. But I kept out of it. In the same way after he became librarian of the Somerville Library, he was unable to see why I did not go and find another one and become a fellow-librarian. The illustration of this characteristic that proved of the most value to me, however, was furnished about six months after my first association with him. His paper had not paid, and Smythe had

turned over the entire outfit to Foss, debts and all. A newspaper publisher came down from Cape Ann to renew an offer he had made to Foss before he bought the *Saturday Union*. Inclination might have led him to accept it, but duty, especially to his creditors, bade him remain where he was. He therefore assured his caller that he could not go to Gloucester, but that he was sure a man in the next room would do as well as himself, and perhaps might be willing to go. So I went. A few weeks later a stranger entered the *Saturday Union* office, and stated his willingness to take the place I had vacated, and at the same salary (or lack of it), until he had proved himself indispensable. He told Mr. Foss that he had been conducting a humorous column somewhere, and felt sure that in a month he could convince him that this column was the one thing necessary to the success of the *Union*. So he went to work. The humorous column scintillated, and by four weeks the *Saturday Union* was being quoted everywhere. But the subscription list remained stationary, and Sam sadly told his new assistant that if he required a salary he must try somewhere else. So he left, and behind him he left a big exchange list, caused by the work he had done. Publication day arrived before Sam bethought him of that "funny column." Then he sat down and wrote one of his own, with many misgivings. When his exchanges began to come in the following week, he found his own "funny column" was quoted to a far greater degree than any of its predecessors. This set him thinking, and to help out the scanty returns from his paper, he wrote a number of humorous poems, and sent them to the *New York Sun*, *Puck*, *Judge*, and *Tid-Bits*. Many were accepted. When the crash came, as it was bound to do, and the day arrived that no *Saturday Union* could be published, Sam had

found his feet, and also found a way of not only maintaining himself, but of paying the accumulation of debt, which to his honor be it said, he manfully shouldered and discharged, laughing at his ill-luck. Day after day he would write his poems, committing them to the mail and sending those returned by one flinty-hearted editor to others, who usually took them. Soon he had regular contracts to fill a certain amount of space in the humorous papers and his troubles were over.

I think Foss had some regrets in leaving Lynn. His associations with many of the literary coterie there were of the pleasantest kind. James Berry BenseL was a frequent visitor to his sanctum, until his untimely death, and printed some of his best poems in the *Union*. Like him, I loved BenseL, and printed an appreciation of his work in my paper. The mail immediately brought me a letter from Sam, urging me to send the article to BenseL's sister. George E. Emery, a poet who deserved a far wider reading than he ever got, was also among his frequent callers. To us each, Sam would expound the quaint philosophy that finally found so clear a voice in his poems and made him the idol of the plain people everywhere. "I have noticed," he said to me once, "that a man never gets his salary raised until he earns more than he is getting." Perhaps I would spend the night with him at his room on Warren street. Then I would find how deep was the religious nature that in later years found voice in his books. While in Lynn I persuaded him to write a paper for a literary circle to which I belonged, on William Shakespeare. He read it for us and printed it as a "Book-Worm" in his paper. I pasted the clipping in my scrap-book where it stayed nearly a quarter of a century, at the end of which period I invited him to come to Malden

and read the same paper to the "Forty Whims." He had forgotten it. I had it typewritten and sent it to him with the date of the meeting. He wrote me from Somerville February 17, 1908:

"I shall be glad to come to your place February 24th with that old essay on Shakespeare. It doesn't seem to me that I ever wrote it; but if you say I did I will read it and if it takes I will own it, and if it doesn't I will deny the authorship. I suppose you will not care if I read in connection with it 'When Shakespeare Slings Himself.'"

When the evening came Sam humorously persisted that I was trying to get him to read one of my own productions, but he gave the Forty Whims one of the best evenings they ever had.

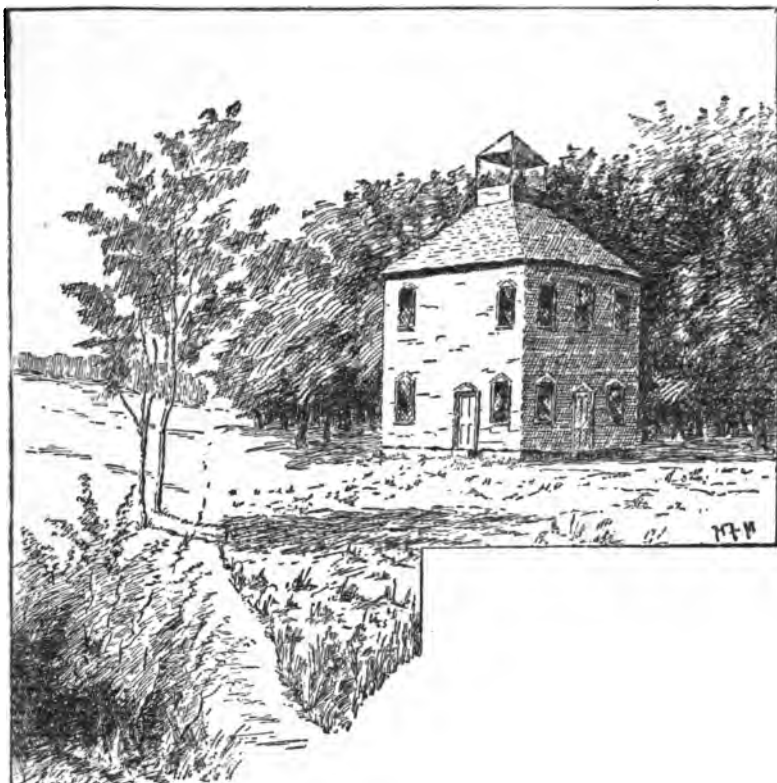
A few years before, I had invited Sam to read in Malden, at an entertainment in which the musical part of the programme was furnished by the late John W. Hutchinson and members of his family. The two men were old friends, and Mr. Hutchinson was so pleased when Sam read his poem "He Worried About It," that he immediately set it to music, and proposed that they should go upon the road together and give some entertainments. I was appointed business manager of the enterprise, which had but indifferent success, but was one in which we all contrived to have some fun.

The real spirit of Sam Foss was shown by what is undoubtedly his most widely-quoted poem:

"Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man."

He illustrated it the first time I saw him, and all through the following years. How anybody could have known him and not loved him, as his literary associates

loved him and the children of Somerville loved him, would have been a mystery, but I never knew of such a thing happening. In some sunny realm he must still be making somebody happy.



MALDEN'S OLD MEETINGHOUSES.

WALTER KENDALL WATKINS.

Correct and accurate data regarding the construction of the dwellings of the earliest emigrants to New England is not over abundant. Early dates are apt to be assigned to most of the surviving structures, dates which recede into the past as their story is retold. The small dwellings of the first settlers also often increased in area with the growth of the family and were covered in their later years by additions to the structure.

Sometimes accurate information is given as to the construction of a house by its contents, noted room by room, in an inventory of an estate.

In a few cases the original contract, not performed by one party or the other in the constructing, is preserved in the case at law to settle the dispute.

It is such a case I desire to present, and it is of more public interest inasmuch as it is a building devoted to public uses of which I shall speak.

One would suppose from the prominence of the church in the early affairs of the Bay Colony that it would be easy to describe the early meetinghouses as to their exterior and interior with accuracy.

An examination of the published town histories and records of Massachusetts towns reveals the contrary for the first century and a half, and it is mainly of the meeting houses built after the Revolution that descriptions have been preserved.

A picture of Boston's first meetinghouse has been engraved but it is but a fancied sketch and shown with a thatched roof, which could be found on several early meetinghouses in the colony, but situated in the thickly settled highway in Boston it was too dangerous and against the early town laws for preventing fires. This picture has been adopted by several town historians as a likely type for their first meetinghouse.

Malden's careful historian, our late president, conscientiously refrains from adopting this type in his work and with the other citizens of our commonwealth we will ever remain in ignorance of the exact description of the early meeting places of our fathers.

In most instances the first structure was soon outgrown and a new building necessary. Unlike our sister towns

we are fortunate in having preserved for two centuries a document which describes with some minuteness the second meetinghouse in Malden.

Like its predecessor it stood on the slope of Bell Rock but more to the southward. The paper which gives the information was in existence in 1849 but has since disappeared. It recites the articles of agreement between the town's committee and Job Lane, a carpenter. A sketch of the builder's life has been ably presented by our president in our volume issued last year.

The agreement itself was first printed in the Bi-centennial Book of Malden in 1850 and reprinted in the History of Malden by Mr. Corey.

It tells us of an oak frame thirty-three feet square and sixteen feet stud. It was clapboarded and the roof shingled. Its windows and doors are as to number and position so well described that an outline elevation is given of the south front in the Bi-centennial Book which has been more artistically shown in a perspective sketch by a more modern artist, Mr. Henry L. Moody, in Mr. Corey's book.*

Surmounting the meetinghouse roof in the centre was a turret, such as is still shown on the "Ship Church" at Hingham.

In this turret swung for a time the bell which fell in the fire of 1848 from the Pleasant street schoolhouse.

The inside of the meetinghouse was lathed and plastered with lime over clay.

The pulpit and deacons' seat were enclosed in wains-coating, but the seats for men and women were planks with backs, such as are still to be seen in some English parish churches.

On the back of the agreement was traced a plan showing an alley from the south door to the north wall and

*The illustration heads this article.

another running from the east door to the west door across the house. The windows with their diamond-shaped panes were hinged and could be opened, unlike those of the Dedham church of that date. In Dedham the glass was taken from the lead frames in summer in order to get air and replaced for the cooler weather.

The Malden congregation of those days came from a territory much larger than the Malden of to-day. Melrose and Everett were then parts of the town and Charlestown, Chelsea and Revere got part of their religious instruction from Malden.

From his house on what is now Malden street, Revere, came Colonel Nicholas Paige, who married the granddaughter of Robert Keayne. In 1692 he was allowed to build a pew, one of those square pen-like structures which survived into the last century. Early in the next century other leading families were allowed to build pews. This necessitated more room, though galleries had been built around the sides, and in 1703 it was voted to add on to the meetinghouse. A first plan was to cut the house in two near the middle and "carry off one end 14 fouts." A later plan was to make the addition of fourteen feet upon the south side of the house.

In 1727 it was voted to build a new meetinghouse on the town's land near the old meetinghouse.

This was the beginning of a long strife between the people of the north and south parts of the town. It was an experience similar to other cases in other towns of the state and had to do with the location of the meetinghouse. 27 March, 1727 it was voted "that the new meeting house shall be set upon the knole on y^e North west of Mr. Emerson's Orchard." This action was taken on an "excessive Stormy Day" by the few voters present. Another

meeting was held on 22 May and one on 28 June. At the latter date it was reconsidered as to the place of location and it was voted "to set it between Leweses bridge and the pound on the west of the country road."

This vote was not pleasing to thirty-four of the townsmen and at a meeting held 17 November, 1727 ten men were chosen, five from the north and five from the south side to choose another committee of five. This last committee was to decide where the house should be located; either on the land between Bell Rock and the old meeting-house, or on the knoll on the northwest end of Mr. Emerson's orchard, or on the land between Lewis's bridge and the pound. The committee composed of five prominent men of the province decided on the site between Lewis's Bridge and the pound: The written decision fell into the hands of the selectmen who were of the south side, who refused to have it entered on the town records. Appeal was made to the General Court who ordered it recorded. At a town meeting 3 April, 1728, sixty of the north side protested and refrained from action on a vote against the recording and a vote ordering the house to be built near the old one—just west of it.

On 21 May 1728 William Sprague and his wife, Dorothy, gave a piece of land between Lewis's Bridge and the pound to build the meetinghouse on, and the General Court passed a resolve ordering it built there, as the committee had selected.

Meanwhile, the south side had chosen a committee, 15 May, to choose a workman to build a house. They agreed upon Aaron Cleveland, a carpenter, of Charlestown. He was of the same family as President Cleveland, both being descendants of Moses Cleveland of Woburn. The agreement, which has never appeared in print is as follows :

"Articles of Agreement Indented and made and fully concluded and agreed upon this 19th day of November in the year of his Majestys Reign King George y^e second, Defender of the faith Anno Donimi Seventeen hundred twenty & eight. By and between Aaron Cleveland of Charlestown in y^e County of Middlesex within his Majestys Province, Massachusetts Bay in New England, Carpenter, on y^e one part and John Green Jr., Richard Dexter, Ebenezer Pratt, Thomas Burditt, Ebenezer Upham, Samuel Blanchard, Samuel Bucknam, Lieutenant Samuel Green and William Sargent all of the Town of Malden, in the county aforesaid, Gentlemen, on y^e other part. Witnesseth That the said Aaron Cleveland Doth by this present agreement engage as followeth, viz :

"To erect a good substantial Frame for a Meeting House in and for the Town of Malden aforesaid where said Town hath appointed or shall appoint, of the same dimensions or equivalent followeth. Viz :

"Said House to be fifty-five feet in length and forty and four feet wide and thirty-three feet from the top of the sill unto the top of the plate with a well proportionable steeple unto the same and to find and provide all the Timber and slit work substantial sound and good to compleate the same and likewise to lay a good and substantial foundation with stone and lime, firm and good to Raise said frame upon and also to provide a Gin to Raise said frame withall. Said House to be fitted to Raise at or before the fifteenth day of August next ensuing the Date hereof. Also said Cleveland his heirs or assigns is by this present greement to finish said Meeting House as followeth, viz :—to provide boards both White pine and pitch pine suitable and sufficient to finish both the Inside and out side of said House and to Double Board the Roof and Single board

the outsides and ends. Likewise to provide clapboards and shingles for said House and Steeple and lay them on said House workmanlike and to provide all the Nails of each sort sufficient to finish the Inside and outside said House and board and shingle the steeple the pike of it and provide and put up the weather Cock and Ball upon the Top of said Steeple and board and clapboard the sides of said Steeple with four oval Windows in the Square of said Steeple with handsome Galleries upon the Squares and Mundillions under said Galleries and to put up Weather Boards on said House and make and put up forty and six Window frames and all to be glazed with good Glass six and fours, the lower teer of Windows to be eleven Quorries deep in both Sashes and the second teer to be ten Quorries deep in both sashes and the upper teer to be eight Quorries deep in both sashes. Also to make and put up Mundillions and Troughs and Trunks under the eaves of said House and make three shells over the outside Doors, one Shell over each Door. Likewise to make Steps at each Door what shall be needfull. Also to make three outside Doors, Wainscott work and to colour the outside said House as followeth with a lead colour. Viz., the Steeple and Galleries and all the Mundillions and the fatheers Weather Boards and Window frames with the cases Troughs & Trunks with the Shells over each Door all the above mentioned particulars to be of a lead colour and the Inside work to be finished as followeth, viz.—To lay a Double floor below in said House and make two Bodys of Seats Below and a Handsome Pulpitt with a Handsome Canopee over it with the Deacons Seats and a Communion Table and one pew. Also to erect two teers of Galleries in said House with substantial pillars to support them what is needfull and to make as many Seats in each Gallery as the

Room will conveniently allow with wainscott work in the front of each Gallery. Also to erect four pair of framed Stairs one pair at each corner of said House from the lower floor into the upper Galleries and to Ceil with Boards from the floor up to the bottom of each teer of Windows and all the Rest of the Sides and Ends to be lathed and plaistered also to lath and plaister all over head and under each Gallery and Whitewash all the plaistering. Also to provide Hinges Bolts and Locks for the outside Doors and for the Pulpitt and Pew Door and hang the same. Also provide all the Iron Work sufficient for said House and all the said Work to be completed and finished unto the Turning of the Key at or before the fifth Day of March in the year seventeen hundred twenty-nine thirty, and the above named John Green, Richard Dexter, Eben^r Pratt, Thomas Burditt, Eben^r Upham, Samuel Blanchard, Samuel Bucknam, Lieut. Samuel Green and William Sargent, all being a committee chosen by the Town of Malden aforesaid to agree with some meet person to Erect and Build and finish certain Meeting House in Malden as is before expressed accordingly we have agreed with Aaron Cleveland aforesaid as followeth, viz.—to pay or cause to be paid unto said Aaron Cleveland his heirs or assigns In consideration for the aforesaid Meeting House the full and just sum of one thousand and forty pounds good and current passable bills of credit in the Province aforesaid at such time and times and particular payments as followeth Viz., three hundred pounds of said money at or before the first day of April next ensuing the Date hereof and two hundred and ten pounds of the aforesaid money at or before the fifteenth of August next ensuing the Date hereof and two hundred and ten pounds of the aforesaid money at or before the first day of December

next after ensueing the Date hereof and three hundred and twenty pounds more at on or before the first day of March next after that ensueing which makes up the aforesaid sum of one thousand and forty pounds. Also to provide men enough to Raise said House. Further it is to be understood that if the Town see good not to have any Steeple to said House but only a plain pitched Roof then the agreement between said Cleveland and the said Committee is that there shall be Eighty pounds taken out of the aforesaid one thousand and forty pounds and to the true performce of the aforesaid mentioned articles of agreement the aforesaid mentioned parties have herein Bound themselves each to the other upon the none performance of either a party in the forfeiture of fifteen hundred pounds good and passable Bills of Creditt in the Province aforesaid and in Testimony whereof the Parties have hereunto Sit their hands and Seals the Day and the year before written.

"Signed Sealed and Delivered in presence of Peter Tufts, John Greatton. Signed John Green and Richard Dexter, Sam^l Green, W^m Sargent, Thomas Burditt, Eben^r Upham, Samuel Blanchard, Eben^r Pratt.

"Middlesex ss. Medford, April 4, 1730, Peter Tufts personally appeared before me the subscriber and made oath that he saw the above named John Green, Richard Dexter, Sam^l Green, William Sargent, Thomas Burdett, Eben^r Upham, Sam^l Blanchard, Eben^r Pratt, Sign Seal and Execute this Instrument and at the same time he saw John Greatton with himself sign as witnesses to the Execution hereof.

Sworn before me, JOHN RICHARDSON,

Justice of the Peace.

"Apr. 16, 1729, Then rec'd of the Committee in part for the Meeting House Seventy-five pounds.

"A true copy Exam p SAM'L PHIPPS, *Cler.*"

This contract was accepted at a town meeting, 14 Jan. 1728-9, fifty-one north side men protesting against the location.

As soon as the weather would permit, Mr. Cleveland collected his material and began the erection of the house, but in May at the annual town meeting the north side were in the majority and refused to raise money for town expenses. The action of the town's officers in ignoring the orders of the General Court, as to location, was brought to the attention of the Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature. Three of these were members of the Committee of arbitration and they issued a writ of Mandamus to the Town's Committee for them to desist from erecting the house anywhere except where ordered by the General Court.

The temporary writ was made final 4 August and Mr. Cleveland at once removed the materials to the land given by the Spragues. The south side people attempted to get the General Court to again interfere but unsuccessfully and the house was completed according to the contract.

At a town meeting 11 May 1730, the south side men succeeded in passing a vote that the building committee stand a trial in law brought by Cleveland against them for money to pay for a house which the Committee considered "not sit to y^e satisfaction of y^e town." 64 north side men protested this vote.

The committee lost their suit in the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Middlesex. 7 August the town voted Mr. Cleveland be paid the money he had recovered by judgment of the Court, £870 with £12 costs. This he received from the committee 21 Dec. 1730.

At a town meeting 14 Apr. 1731, it was voted that the town would not allow any bills granted to the Committee that went to law with Mr. Cleveland also that they would not raise money to pay the committee. At last, however, the matter was patched up and 3 March 1731-2 the committee received the sum they paid Cleveland with £49 for their trouble.

The suit in the Inferior Court had been decided in Cleveland's favor. It was for a breach of covenant and the record and papers filed in the case have preserved a description of the third meetinghouse erected in Malden. These papers are not to be found in the files of Middlesex County as the committee, not satisfied with the verdict against them, appealed to the Superior Court of Judicature of the Province. The appeal was decided by a jury in favor of Cleveland, the verdict of the lower court being affirmed, and the committee were taxed the costs of court. A copy of the agreement and other papers are therefore found in the files of the higher court in Boston.

Through these documents we find that the committee appeared on the day of the house raising in August, 1729. That Cleveland requested their assistance according to the contract, that they refused to assist and furnish sufficient help unless the building was put next the old meetinghouse. Cleveland then turned about to the crowd assembled and asked them to assist and he or the committee would see them satisfied for their work. Some forty responded to this appeal and were compensated at the rate of six shillings each, which sum was reckoned in the damages awarded in the suit.

That the contract furnishes a correct idea of the construction we may feel assured. On 19 May 1730 Cleveland called on his fellow townsman, Samuel Frothingham,

carpenter and housewright, ancestor of the Portland family of that name. With him was Zachariah Hicks of Cambridge, a carpenter, father of Zachariah, an eminent schoolmaster of Boston, and great-grandfather of Zachariah Hicks, who established the saddlery and trunk business in Boston, after the Revolution, now carried on by Mr. William H. Winship of this city.

The trio proceeded to Malden and viewed the completed structure with the articles of agreement before them and decided that the work was done in a workmanlike manner and as much as required by his articles.

Contemporary with the third meetinghouse in Malden was the third meetinghouse in Bridgewater. Built in 1731 it stood for nearly a century. It was smaller than the Malden church, only fifty by thirty-eight feet and twenty-two feet high. It was three stories high with two galleries one above the other on three sides of the house. It was shingled and the windows were probably the same in number as shown in the sketch of the house that has been preserved. It was used as a place of worship for seventy years till 1801. It was used for town meetings from 1802 till taken down in 1823. A new spire was erected on it in 1767.

Rev. Thomas C., son of Rev. Peter Thacher, the eighth minister of Malden, writing in 1849 of the third house of worship, says: "There seems to rise again before me that ancient weather-beaten church, the place of my earlier worship, and where my venerable father taught and prayed. . . . It was one of the plainest and strictest of its sect. It looked the old Puritan all over. It had no tower nor belfry. Its little bell was hung outside on a beam projecting from the gable end of the building."

That this meetinghouse was provided with a steeple

at first is doubtful. 14 January 1728-9 they voted it should not have a steeple, thirteen days later they voted "that y^e Town will have A tarrett upon y^e new Meeting house to hang y^e Bell in." In 1764 they voted "to build a Bell free and put up the spindle again and Weather.Cock as before." This was not then done, as in 1767 the vote was reconsidered and it was voted to repair the belfry and build a steeple which was done in 1768. This steeple is shown on the church on the plan of Malden in 1795.

Mr. Corey presents in his history (p. 523) a floor plan of the 1730 meetinghouse as drawn by John Pratt (1783-1863) from memory. This shows stairs only in the two south corners of the building. Stairs were in each of the corners of the building according to the contract. In 1763 it was voted "that the mens and womens north stair be took down in order to build more pues." At the same time "new doors were ordered made lower in proper shape with shells over them" as before. Iron bolts and straps were put in and the ceiling repaired.

At the annual town meeting in May, 1801, the question of building a new meetinghouse was considered. At a meeting in December it was voted to build it of brick rather than wood. It was also voted to buy the brick rather than make them on the spot from the clay pits nearby.

In April, 1802, the committee were given leave to place the meetinghouse in any part of the town's square, as the location was called. They were also given leave to pull the old meetinghouse down when they deemed it necessary.

This was done the next month and on a Friday in May, 1802, the windows were sold at auction. This original account of the sale was found among the papers of Mr. Corey and the number of windows agree with the statement made in the building contract with Aaron Cleveland.

SALE AT AUCTION OF THE WINDOWS IN MALDEN
MEETINGHOUSE ON FRIDAY OF MAY 1802
ON THE PREMISES.

North Side of S^d House.

- 5 upper and middle windows to Mr. Samuel Tufts at 6½ cents per square.
5 Do at 6 cents to Mr. Samuel Tufts.
4 Lower Do to Mr. Samuel Wait Jun^r @ 6 cents.

West End.

- 5 upper Windows to Ezra Sargent Esq. @ 6½ cents.
5 middle and lower Do to Mr. Will^m Parker @ 6½ cents.

South Side.

- 5 upper Do to Mr. Daniel Wait at 6 cents.
5 middle Do to Mr. Nathan Holden @ 6 cents.
4 lower Do to Mr. Will^m Parker @ 6 cents.

East End.

- 4 upper Do to Mr. Daniel Wait @ 6 cents.
5 middle and lower Do to Mr. Nathan Holden @ 6 cents.
3 Bellfry Do to Capt. Amos Sargent @ 6½ cents.

Samuel Tufts Windows 184 sq.	\$11.50
Samuel Wait Jun ^r . Do 101 Do	6.06
Daniel Wait 143 Do	8.58
Will ^m Parker 208	13.
Capt. Amos. Sargent 72	4.68
	<hr/>
	43.84

Windows	
Benj ^a Waitt 15 a 7 cts.	\$1.05

In 1701 we find mention in the town records of the town's pound which needed repairs. In 1771 it was voted to build a stone pound in place of the wooden one.

In building the meetinghouse in 1802 it was necessary to remove the stone pound and the stones were used in the meetinghouse. The stones in the foundation of the old meetinghouse were also utilized*. A new pound of wood was built on a site now included in Central Square. A later pound stood on a site covered by the Cox block.

Edward Wade, a prominent citizen of the town a century ago, who died in 1825, was employed to pull down the old 1730 meetinghouse which he did in two and a half days (May 31 to June 2, 1802) at a cost of \$2.92 and his attendance in superintending the job one and a half days \$1.83. On 4 June he laid out the foundations and on the eighth, ninth and tenth dug the trench for the same. On the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twenty-first he laid the stone for the foundations.

The following extracts are from Mr. Corey's papers :

The Committee of the Town of Malden for Building
a Meeting House to Edw^d Wade Dr.

1802

Feb. 19 & 20	one hand one day & half to cut timber	1.75
May 31 to June 2	pulling down the old house 2½ days	2.92
the 4 th	half day do	.58
the 8 th	one day digging trench	1.17
the 9 th & 10 th	two days do	2.35
the 17 & 18	team one and half day	3.
the 19 & 21	do to do	3.
the 22 & 23	one hand two days sticking bords	2.33
	bringing two casks of lime	1.50
July 1 & 2	team two days	4.
the 3 & 5	do to do	4.
the 10	one day do and one load of stones	2.50

*These stones recently taken from the church have been used in Everett near Wood-lawn for building purposes.

the 14	half day do	1.
the 22	do to cart window frames and haul timber	1.
the 24	do to get poles and haul timber	1.
the 28	carting one load of Sand	.75
the 30	carting 3 thousand bricks at $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25
Augt 3 & 4	a hand one day and half	1.75
the 5 th	team to haul timber and fetch from the lot	4.
	carting 27 thous ^d Bricks at $\frac{1}{2}$	11.25
the 14	one day & half overhauling old stuff	1.75
the 16	one day do	1.17
the 19 & 20	two days do	2.33
	turn over	56.33
	Continued brought over	56.33
Sept 8	one day overhauling stuff	1.17
the 10	do to do	1.17
the 15 & 17	two days & half do	2.92
the 18	one day do	1.17
the 28	making fence against Mr. Wait	.50
the 30	bringing 15 hundred of Bords from Sargent	1.50
Oct. 4	fetching 10 thous lathes	1.25
5 & 6	one hand two days to paint	2.33
the 7 th	fetching 6 casks of lime	2.
the 8 th	one hand half day diging sand	.67
	fetching hare & one days work	1.46
the 9 th	one hand making paint and painting	1.17
the 11 th	one hand to paint & team to get windows	1.66
the 12 & 13	one hand to paint one day & half	1.75
Nov. 28 & 29	team one day and half	3.
	one hand to paint	1.17
From Nov. 30 to Dec. 22	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ days painting	20.42
		101.64
		16.49
		\$118.13
	Malden 22 of Dec. ² 1802	
	Bringing 200 Bords from Medford	1.50
		119.63
	Corrected	7.33
		\$112.30
	Second acct added	10.
		\$122.30

Committee of Malden for building a Meeting House
to Edw^d Wade.

1802	DR.
Feby 12. 19 & 20 to the Town lot 2 days	2.33
April 3 one day do	1.25
May 31 attending on pulling down Meeting h one day	1.25
June 2 half day do	.58
the 4 one day to lay out the spot	1.25
8. 9. 10 3 when digging trench	3.50
17. 18. 19 & 21. 3½ days when laying stone	4.8
22 & 23 2 days when sticking boards	2.33
the 30 one day at Meeting house	1.25
July 25. 30 & 31 2½ days do	2.92
Aug. 3. 4 & 5 3 days do	3.50
the 12 & 13 & 16 2½ days do	2.92
25. 27 & 28 3 days do	3.50
the 30 1 day do	1.33
Sept. 10 1 day do	1.33
Oct. 1 to 7 6 days do	6.
9. 11 & 12 3 days do	3.
the 18 1 day do	1.
the 23 1 day do	1.
from 25 to 30 6 days do	6.
Nov. 1 & 2 2 days do	1.84
4. 5 & 6 3 days do	2.75
from 8 to 12 5 days do	4.60
13. 15 & 16 3 days do	2.75
Carried forward	<u>\$62.26</u>
Nov 18 one day at meeting house	.92
the 20 1 day do	.92
22. 23 & 24 3 days do	2.75
26 & 27 2 days do	1.84
Decr 1 to 4 4 do	3.67
the 6 1 day do	.92
From 8 to 11 4 days do	3.67
13. 14 & 15 3 days do	2.75
17 & 18 2 days do	1.84
20. 21 & 22 3 days do	2.75
4 days out of town	6.
the 24 & 25 2 days at the Meeting house	1.84
the 27 & 28 2 days do	1.84

the 29 & 30 2 days do	1.84
the 31 1 day do	.92
Jan'y 1 1 day do	.92
the 3. 4. 5 & 6 4 days do	3.67
	<hr/>
	\$101.32
extra time service and expenses	25.
	<hr/>
	126.32
add	4.00
	<hr/>
Malden. 8 of Jan'y 1803	130.32

The estimate of cost of materials and labor were also found among Mr. Corey's papers.

An Estimate of Materials & Labour Necessary for Building a Brick Meeting House.

Timber	\$140
Mercht Boards 18th @ \$16	288
Clear Do @ 20	200
Windows @ 8	260
Doors 6 @ 8	48
Building pews @ 5	300
Shingles 40th @ 3	120
Shingle Nails	15
Board Nails	80
Hinges for Doors &c	50
Lime	100
Plastering Lathes &c	180
Completing ye Inside work	700
Completing ye Roof	250
Painting Doors & I. side work	200
	<hr/>
	2931
	<hr/>
Bricks 216 thous @ \$5	1080
Lime	100
Masons Work	540
Sand &c	20
	<hr/>
	1740

Cupelow		200
	Turnover	1840
		2931
		4771
	Stones	240
		5011

The brick used in the construction were of two kinds: merchantable brick and black brick; the latter being the well baked brick taken from the arches of the kiln. The price was \$4.50 a thousand. The brick was furnished by William Wait, known as "Brickmaker Bill" (b. 1776, d. 1856) who was father of William Wait of Boston, who died in 1903.

The first load of brick was delivered 19 June, 1802, and on 13 August twenty-five thousand were delivered.

Malden June. 1802 the Committee of the Meeting
Hous

Mr. Ezra Sargent.

to W^m Wait 3rd Dr.

Mr. Edward Wade.

Capt Richard Dexter.

	1 thousand of black Brick	2.50
	2 thousand of black Brick	5.
July 2 th	1 thousand of black Brick	2.50
8 th	1 thousand of black Brick	3.
9 th	1 thousand of black Brick	3.66
10 th	1 thousand of black Brick	3.66
14 th	8 hundred of black Brick	2.94
August 12 th	9 thousand of Brick Carted by E. Wade	42.
	6 thousand of Brick by Winslow Sargent	28.
	3200 of Brick by Eben Harnden	15.94
	5 thousand of Brick by Joseph Floyd	23.33
	3 thousand of Brick by Edward Walde	14.

	4 thousand of Brick by Thomas Hunt	18.66
	1800 by Eben Harnden	7.93
	2 thousand by Winslow Sargent	9.33
	4250 of brick by Nathan Lynd	19.82
	1 thousand of Brick by Amas Sargent	4.66
	2 thousand of Brick by Samuel Tufts	9.33
15 th	2 thousand of Brick by Benjamin Lynde	9.33
	6 thousand of Brick Carted by Edward Wade	28.
	1 thousand of Brick by Nathan Lynde	4.66
	1 thousand of Brick by Benjamin Lynde	4.66
16 th	6 thousand of Brick by Barnard Green	28.
	2 thousand of Brick by Bene Lynde	9.33
	4 thousand of Brick by Edward Wade	18.66
	4 thousand of Brick by Joseph Floyd	18.66
17 th	6 thousand of Brick by Nathan Lynde junr	28.00
	6 thousand of Brick by Winslow Sargent	28.00
	5 thousand of Brick by Joseph Floyd	23.33
	5 thousand of Brick by Thomas Hunt	23.33
	1 thousand of Brick by Samuel Tufts	4.66
		<hr/>
		471.87
	96000 thousd March bricks @ 4.50	\$432.06
	15000 Do Black Do	23.26
		<hr/>
	111000	455.26
	Malden May 13 1803	
	Recd the full contents of this account	
	William Walt ^s	

The timber was taken from the town's lot and some of the boards and joists came from Medford. Posts and banisters came from Boston.

By October the work was advanced to that degree that painting was being done and the latter part of the month the windows were put in. On 17 November the staging was carted away and on the twentieth a team was occupied in carting away the "brick bats" on the land about the building. The painting was finished on 22 December and on the 20th at a town meeting the thanks of the town had been voted the committee.

COLUMBIAN CENTINEL WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1803.

"On Wednesday last, a new and elegant Brick Church was consecrated to the purposes of divine worship by the Society of Congregational Christians in the town of Malden—Their Pastor, the Rev. Aaron Green, delivered a discourse on the occasion, from 11 Chron. II-4. *Behold I build an House to the name of the Lord my God, to dedicate it to him.*"

"It contained a number of historical notices, and is, we learn with pleasure to be committed to the press. The Rev. Dr. Osgood made the dedicatory prayer, and the introductory and closing prayers, and the reading of the scriptures, were performed by the Rev. Mr. Tuckerman. Sacred music was had at proper intervals, and every part of the service executed with great solemnity and order. It is said, that the utmost regularity and concord have attended the founding progress and completion of the edifice, which is ornamented with a bell, presented by Timothy Dexter, Esq., of Newburyport, and internally with one of Willard's beautiful patent clocks, the gift of John Harris, Esq., of Charlestown. The ladies of Malden furnished the hangings and ornaments of the window and pulpit and presented their minister with a gown and cassoc."

SOME NOTABLE WOMEN IN THE ANNALS OF MALDEN.

A Paper read before the Malden Old and New by Mary Lawrence Mann.

At various times a controversy has raged over the problem as to which Massachusetts town established the first public school. Was it the Boston Latin School, the school at Dorchester, or did the Old Planters of Cape Ann and ancient Naumkeag maintain a school supported by public funds? Nobody seems quite able to settle the question. A more modern issue perhaps might be the question which Massachusetts town had the first woman's club? and the average searcher for truth would hardly think of going back much more than a generation for light concerning it. The fact is, however, that ancient Malden organized her women for action within two years of the incorporation of the town; that is, in 1651; and that the custom of women banding themselves together, having committees on legislation and signing appeals to the General Court had its first illustration upon New England soil here.

The Massachusetts Archives, the repository of priceless historical treasures, have preserved for us the roll of membership of this famous woman's club, which was organized to save to Mystic Side the services of its first settled pastor, Rev. Marmaduke Matthews. The petition of these women was presented to the Court by Capt. Joseph Hills, the father of the town, and it pleads with the "Hono'd Court" to "pass by some personall & perticulr

ffaylings And to p'mett him to jmploy those tallents God hath ffurnish'd him wthall."

Many of these mothers of Malden would have remained unknown had this petition not been preserved; and yet the names have a very familiar look, for they are those of many of the club women of Malden to-day. The name of Mrs. Sargeant, for example, heads the list, and perhaps she was the president of Malden's first woman's club. Not all the petitioners were matrons, for the last signature was that of Rebecca Hills, a daughter of the Captain, who some time after married Thomas Greene of North Malden. Her sister Mary, wife of Capt. John Wayte, is a signer, and her name is followed by that of Sarah Hills, her step-mother. The Mrs. Shepard of that day bore the rather unique name of "Thankslord." The second signer is Joan Sprague (wife of Ralph), and among other names are those of the widow Blanshar(d), Mary Pratt, Bridget Dexter, Elizabeth and Margaret Greene, Hannah Barrett and Hannah Whittemore.

The reason the leader in this petition signs her name as "Mrs." Sargeant is quite easy of explanation. Up to the coming of Marmaduke Matthews the little flock at Mystic Side had been sheperded by a lay preacher, William Sargeant, who soon after sold his farm on the Everett slope of Belmont Hill and moved to Cape Cod, although his descendants remain among us.

Such a subject as that of this paper leads one of necessity to think of the wives of the ministers of the ancient town. It is probable that in the early period of settlement William Sargeant had a successor who preceded Matthews. This was Rev. Benjamin Blackman, who certainly lived here, however little he may have preached, and whose farm included Bell Rock. He soon went to

Black Point, on the Saco, and founded Scarborough. His wife was a daughter of Capt. Joshua Scottow, whose farm was in the heart of Boston, and included the site of the present City Hall and of King's Chapel. It was Joshua Scottow who wrote the famous "Narrative" of the Great Emigration, saying of Cape Ann "There was an island . . . and sweet single roses," a remark that has furnished the theme for many poems.

Marmaduke Matthews left Malden, and in his place came that gentle poet, physician, pastor and teacher, Michael Wigglesworth; and with him came his wife, Mary, daughter of Humphrey Raynor of Rowley. What a life she must have led with the patient author of "The Day of Doom."

With the building of the old parsonage, opposite Bell Rock, came Joseph Emerson; and he, too, had a wife Mary, daughter of Rev. Samuel Moody of York, whose grandfather, John Sewall, was a brother of the famous Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, who presided at the witchcraft trials. Mary Emerson was great grandmother of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and upon the death of her husband and the coming of Rev. Peter Thacher to the parsonage, "Madam Emerson" as she was always called, moved to a house which stood on the main road near the corner of Irving street, where the diaries and journals of her time show that that she shared the duty and dignity of entertaining ministerial and other visitors with the inhabitants of the parsonage.

Into this later home of Madam Emerson, at the outbreak of the Revolution, came a little baby girl, sent from the Old Manse in Concord by her father, the Rev. William Emerson, upon the death of her mother. This child was Mary Moody Emerson. Upon the death of her grand-

mother, an aunt, Ruth, adopted her, making her heir to the home in which she lived until the year 1807, when she moved to the home in Maine, within sight of the White Mountains, where she spent most of her later life. Mary Moody Emerson, if we may judge her by the standard of her partial nephew, Ralph Waldo, was the most remarkable woman who ever lived in Malden. Her list of favorite authors, beginning with Plato and ending with Byron, shows mental qualities of the highest order. Early American history furnishes the name of but one other woman of similar tastes and attainments, Abigail Adams, and she, too, was a minister's daughter.

In an essay written late in his life Emerson reproduced many extracts from the journal of his favorite aunt, written during her life in Malden, and these show her a frequent visitor at the house of Capt. Dexter and others, and very fond of long walks, in what must then have been the fields and woods of the neighborhood. We can easily imagine her following the highway upon which she lived to the Lynde Woods, now included in Pine Banks Park, perhaps crossing the meadows and Three Myle Brook to the Cascades, following up Shilly Shally Brook, and thence returning by way of Jerry Jingle notch through Capt. Dexter's woods to his pastures, dotted with cedars, now the West End, and thence to the mansion on the Salem road.

Madam Emerson had a rival claimant to her dignities in the parsonage of the South Parish. This was her cousin, Madam Susanna Porter Cleveland, a woman far more famous in her time than Emerson's granddame, who was also to have a great man for a descendant in the fourth generation, Grover Cleveland. Her husband, Rev. Aaron Cleveland, was in his descent, like Joseph Emerson, one

of a long line of ministers. After a comparatively brief pastorate in the South Parish of Malden, he became interested in the Church of England, went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he founded St. Matthew's church, which still flourishes, the oldest in that city. He returned to the colonies, and died in 1757 at the house of his friend, Benjamin Franklin, in Philadelphia.

Susanna Porter Cleveland was the daughter of Rev. Aaron and Susanna Sewall of Salem, her grandfather being a brother of Judge Samuel Sewall, the famous diarist, already referred to. The death of her husband found her with ten children to care for; and history tells us that she returned to her old home in Salem, where she not only reared her numerous family respectably but preserved her social position, associating always with the best circles, and receiving as her visitors, the learned, the witty and the celebrated of her time.

Meanwhile, in the north part of Malden a child was maturing in the Upham family, who, for reasons which will be stated, became a woman of great interest in American life. Hannah Upham was the daughter of Phineas and Hannah Waite Upham. She was born in Malden, May 6, 1734. She was descended from John Upham, the early Malden settler; from Capt. John Wayte and his wife Mary Hills, daughter, as already stated, of Capt. Joseph Hills, the founder of the town; from Rev. Mr. Oakes, the fourth president of Harvard College, and from John Howland, the Mayflower Pilgrim. When she was four years old her father and three of his four children died of the throat distemper, and Hannah was brought very low. Dr. Tufts, of revered memory, attended her, but his remedies were ineffectual. Returning one day from visiting her he resolved to spend the night in study and prayer on her

account. He found a medicine which he had not tried and administered it. She began to improve and in time recovered. She was married in Malden, by the Rev. Joseph Emerson, to John Haskins, the noted Boston merchant, her age then being eighteen, and became the mother of sixteen children. At her death, in her eighty-sixth year, it was said of her: "She has performed all the duties of life well; with truth may it be said, she is one of the best of mothers, best of wives, best of Christians, and best of women." Her daughter Ruth Haskins married Rev. William Emerson, and died at the home of her famous son, Ralph Waldo Emerson, in Concord, in 1853.*

John and Hannah Upham Haskins lived in a great house on Rainsford's lane, now Harrison avenue, Boston. He was a pew holder in King's Chapel, Boston, and one of those who strongly opposed the modifications made in the prayer book used by that society, attending thereafter Trinity church, although always retaining his pew in the old stone chapel on Tremont street, which remains one of the most precious landmarks of Boston. Hannah Upham never forgot the teachings of Joseph Emerson, and remained a devout Congregationalist all her life. Every Sunday the fond couple would walk from their mansion to the corner of Winter and Marlboro, (now Washington) streets, followed by their sixteen children walking in pairs. At this point the father and the children sharing his views would turn down Summer street to Trinity church, while the mother and the rest of the children would go to Park Street church. If a guest were with them Mr. Haskins would gravely inquire: "Do you prefer to go to meeting with Mrs. Haskins, or will you

*From Rev. William Emerson's diary: "1779—April 6. I went to church this morning and stood sponsor for John Haskins' son—is named Ralph."

worship with the saints and *sarvants* of the Lord at Trinity?"*

Capt. John and Mary Hills Waite, already referred to as ancestors of Hannah Upham, originally lived in a house at Mystic Side which they purchased in 1644 of Widow Martha Coytmore, who became the wife of Governor John Winthrop. As the spouse of a great governor, this interesting person ought not to be omitted from the list of Malden's notable women. Martha Rainsworth Coytmore, whose husband's name is preserved in one of our public parks, after the death of Thomas Coytmore, married John Winthrop, and for a time lived in the house on Cornhill, now Washington street, near the Old South church and facing up School street. Upon the death of the famous governor, she again ventured upon the sea of matrimony, marrying John Coggan, and returning to Malden. John Coggan died, and then, we are told, this widow of one governor, two very respectable millers and the mother of six children "discontented that she had no suitors, encouraged her farmer, a mean man, grew discontented, despaired, and tooke a great quantity of ratts bane, and so died."

The period which preceded the Civil War, was in Malden, as elsewhere in New England, one of contro-

*Ruth Haskins was the seventh child of this interesting couple. She had five sisters and one brother older than herself, as she grew up, and three sisters and three brothers younger. Before her marriage to William Emerson, D. G. Haskins tells us, she frequently visited her grandmother, Hannah Waite (Upham) Cooke and her Aunts Waite in Malden, meeting Mr. Emerson, who would come from Concord to see his grandmother, Madam Emerson and his aunts, Brinton and Rebecca Emerson (the "B. and R. Emerson" of Peter Thacher'd diary, for which see the last issue of the Register) and his Aunts Waite, with whom his sister, Mary Moody Emerson lived. Ruth Haskins' "Aunts Waite" were Ruth and Sarah, sisters of her grandmother, who both died unmarried. William Emerson's "Aunts Waite" were Rebecca and Ruth Emerson, one the third and the other the fourth wife of Samuel Waite of Malden. It is doubtful if the fact has ever before been noted that two of Ralph Waldo Emerson's grandparents and four of his great-grandparents were natives of Malden.

versy over slavery. There were at least three stations of the underground railroad here, and it goes without saying that to maintain these required heroism on the part of the women in these homes. The mistress of the Wilson house, so long the old parsonage, was one of these; another was Almira Bailey Morey, wife of David B. Morey, whose home was on Hillside avenue. This worthy couple named most of their children after noted Abolitionists. Still another station was the home of Gilbert and Hannah (Burrell) Haven. Hannah Haven was a descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, and the mother of Bishop Gilbert Haven. She was a real daughter of the Revolution. In the days of the Rebellion, as during the Revolution, every Malden wife and mother was a heroine.

You will hardly expect me to catalogue the women who have been prominent in Malden during this generation; but it is not easy to forget the service to the community of such a woman as Mrs. Mary D. Converse; of Mrs. Harriette H. Robinson,* the friend of Lucy Larcom, and the inspirer of the gifted "Warrington" in his work as a publicist; of Mrs. P. S. J. Talbot, sister of the brave General Oliver Otis Howard, and herself a leader in reform work; of such an educator as Miss Marcia Brown, whose work established the primary school system of Sao Paulo, Brazil; of Mrs. Harriette Robinson Shattuck, the noted parliamentarian; or of Mrs. Jenness Miller, of dress reform fame, for many years a resident here, and Mary A. Livermore of Melrose, so long a part of old Malden, whose memory all womanhood reveres.

The spirit of the remonstrants against injustice to Marmaduke Matthews abides in the hearts of their

*Mrs. Robinson has died since this paper was read.

successors, and who can doubt that the women of Malden are as ready to exercise their right of petition—to uphold goodness and to protest against wrong—as were the women of ancient Mystic Side.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE BELL ROCK CEMETERY.

Transcribed by the late DELORAINE PENDRE COREY.

[The Bell Rock Cemetery contains the graves of many of the founders of Malden, and of many of the pastors and others prominent in the early history of the town. Here is the grave of Michael Wigglesworth, New England's first noted poet; that of the builders of the Old South Church in Boston, of Job Lane, New England's first bridge builder, of many of Ralph Waldo Emerson's ancestors. Mr. Corey, with the assistance of his son, Dr. Arthur D. Corey, copied these inscriptions many years ago, a labor of love that consumed many weeks of time. Since that work was done many of the stones have disappeared.]

Alice Brakenbury Wife
of William Brakenbury
Aged 70 Years Died
Decem 28, 1670

Fugit Dora
Here Lies Y^e Body Of
Thomas Call
Aged 79 Y^{rs}
Dec^d in May
1676
Memento Te Esse Mortal^{em}

Here Lies Y^e Body Of Samuel
Lee Aged 36 Y^{rs} Decd^d In
August 1676

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of Iohn Dexter
Aged 38 Years
Died December 8
1677

Rvth Vpham
 Aged 12 Years ^{Died}
 December y 8th 1676

Fugit Dora
 Here Lies y^e Body
 Of Thomas Call
^{junr} Aged About
 45 Y^{rs} Dec^d In Noue^m
 1678

Here Lies y^e Body Of
 John Allin Aged
 About 30 y^s Dec^d In
 Nouember 1678

Mary Lee Aged
 13 y^{rs} Died in
 January 1678

Marcy Allin Wife
 To John Allin Aged
 35 y^r Dec^d in Ianuary
 1678

Hannah Lee
 Aged 5 y^{rs} Dec^d
 In Ianuary
 1678

Fugit Dora
 John
 Winslead
 Aged 28 Years
 Dyed Ianuary
 the 10, 1683

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of John Upham
Aged 84 y^e Died
Feb^r 25, 1681

With Upham stones are the following *heads-tones* of children :

I U
1683

S U
1684

M U
M U
1684

Here Lyes y^e Body of
Elizabeth Tufts
Wife to Peter
Tufts Who Died
July y^e 15, 1684
And in the 33 Year
Of Her Age

Mary Upham
Daughter Of
Phinehas And
Mary Upham
Aged 2 Years Died
August 20, 1687

Here Lyes y^e Body Of
Cap^t John Sprague
Aged 68 Years
Who Departed This
Life The 25 Day
Of June 1692
The Memory Of y^e Iust Is Blessed

Here Lyes y^e Body Of
 Elizabeth Blanchard
 Wife To Ioshua Blanchard
 Aged 21 Years Died Iuly 15
 1688

Ionathan Tufts
 Son Of Ionathan
 & Rebekah Tufts
 Aged 3 Years &
 5 M^o Died Decem
 ber 15, 1688

Here Lies The Body of
 Martha Wigglesworth
 Late Wife to Michael
 Wigglesworth Who
 Dec^d September 4 1690
 Aged About 28 Years

Here Lyes y^e Body Of
 Sibble Doolitell Wife
 To John Doolitell
 Aged About 82 Years
 Died September 23
 1690

Ebeneyer Floyd
 Son of Hu &
 Elener Floyd
 Born February
 21 1690
 Died Iuly 30
 1692

Here Lyeth The
Body Of Mary
Lynd Aged Ab
out 34 Yer^s Died
December y^e 22
1690

Here Lyes y^e Body Of
Beniamin Eustes Son
Of William & Sarah
Eustes Aged 25 y^s
Died 4 Of Ianuary
1690

Here Lyes The
Body of Phinehas
Sprague Aged 53
Years Died y^e 23 Of
January 1690ⁱ

Nathanael
Floyd Son of
Joseph And
Elizabeth Floyd
Aged 9 Month
Died March
y^e 12th 1692

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of Elizabeth
Wife To Richar^d
Hildreth Aged
68 Years Died
August 3
1693

Here Lyes y^e Body
 Of Isaac Lewes
 Aged 34 Years
 Who Departed
 This Life April y^e 6th
 1691

Here Lyes y^e Body
 Of Ralph
 Shephard Aged
 90 Years
 Died September y^e 11
 1693

Here Lyes y^e Body
 Of William
 Bucknam Aged
 41 Years Died
 September y^e 17
 1693

Here lyes y^e Body
 Cap Iohn Wayte
 Aged 75 Years
 Died September 26
 1693

Memento Mori	Fugit Dora
Here Lyes y ^e Body Of	
Ensign Thomas Lynd	
Aged 78 Years Died y ^e	
15 Of October 1693	
Also The Body Of	
Elizabeth His Wife	
Aged 81 Years Died y ^e	
2 Of September 1693	
The Memory of y ^e Iust Is Blessed	

Thomas
Green Aged
42 Years Died
April 28
1694

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of Ioses Bucknam
Aged 53 Years
Died The 24 Of
August 1694

Rebecca
Newhall
Aged 18 Years
Died October
1694

Here lyes Buried
y^e Body of M^r
Jacob Parker
Who Departed this
life Octo^{br} 31st 1694
Aged 42 Years

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of Ruth Uppam
Aged 60 Years
Died Ianuary
18 1696 7

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of William
Boordman Aged
38 Years Died
March 14 1696

MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Margaret
 Auery Died
 Nouember 10
 1694 & in y^e
 9 year of
 Her Age

Here Lyes y^e Body Of
 Lois Sprague Wife
 To Samuel Sprague
 Aged 24 Years
 Died April 6 1696
 Also Here Lyes Their
 Child

Here Lyes y^e Body Of
 Lieutenant
 Samuel Sprague
 Aged 65 Years
 Died October 3
 1696

Y^e Memory Of y^e Iust Is Blessed

Iosiah
 Blanchard Son
 Of Joshua &
 Mehetabel
 Blanchard
 Died April 18
 1697

Here Lyeth Buried
 y^e Body Of Job Lane
 Aged 77 Years Died
 August y^e 23
 1697

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of Hannah Shephar^d
Wife to Thomas
Shepard Aged
59 Years Died .
March 14 1698

Elizabeth
Townsend
Wife To
Samuel Townsend
Aged 40 Years
Died Nouember
20 1699

Here Lyes y^e Body Of
Elizabeth Lynde
Wife to Iohn
Lynde Aged 38
Died Ianuary 19
1699

Mary Floyd
Daughter Of
Hu & Elener
Floyd Born
Iuly 22, 1698
Died March
10 1699

Here Lyes y^e Body
Of Elizabeth
y^e Wife of
Joseph Lamson
Aged 45 Years
Dec^d June y^e 10th
1703

Here Lyes The Body Of
 Peter Tufts Aged 83
 Years Died May 13

1700

Also Here Lyes Y^e Body Of
 Mary Tufts His Wife
 Aged 75 Years Died January

1703

Here Lyes ye Body of
 Samuel Brackenbury
 Physician Who Died
 Nouember 26 1702
 Aged About 30 Years

Here Lyes y^e Body Of
 Hannah Pabody
 Wife To Iohn Pabody
 Aged About 60
 Years Died Decembe^r

24 1702

John Mitchell
 Son to John &
 Elizabeth Mitchell
 Aged 4 Years &
 9 M^o Died August
 y^e 27th 1703

Elizabeth
 Boldwin Da^ug^r
 Of Joseph
 & Elizabeth
 Boldwin Aged
 3 Years & 6 M^o
 Died May y^e 25th
 1703

Elizabeth
 y^e Daughter Of
 Oliver & Anna
 Atwood
 Aged 10 M^o 14 D^s
 Died July y^e 31^t
 1703

Here Lyes y^e Body
 Of Jonathan Houard
 Aged 35 Years
 Desesed March y^e
 6th 1702

Here Lyes y^e
 Body of Beniam^e
 Whittemore
 Juner Aged
 23 Years Died
 October y^e 6th
 1703

Abigail
 Mitchell Dau^r
 To John &
 Elizabeth Mitchell
 Aged 1 Year &
 8 Months Died
 October y^e 11th
 1703

Here Lyeth Buried
 y^e Body Of
 John Sprague
 Aged 51 Years 9 M^o
 & 6 Days Died y^e 16th
 . Of Decem^r 1703
 (*To be Continued.*)

MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Organized, March 8, 1886.

Incorporated February 7, 1887.

President.

CHARLES EDWARD MANN

Vice Presidents.

JOSHUA W. WELLMAN, D. D.

GEORGE L. GOULD

ROSWELL R. ROBINSON

Secretary-Treasurer.

GEORGE WALTER CHAMBERLAIN

Directors.

CHARLES H. ADAMS

SYLVESTER BAXTER

GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN

GEORGE L. GOULD

CHARLES E. MANN

H. HEUSTIS NEWTON

ROSWELL R. ROBINSON

WILLIAM G. A. TURNER

WALTER KENDALL WATKINS

ARTHUR W. WELLMAN

JOSHUA W. WELLMAN, D.D.

Librarian and Curator.

HERBERT W. FISON

COMMITTEES, 1912-13.

Finance.

GEORGE L. GOULD

WILLIAM G. MERRILL

ARTHUR W. WALKER

Publication.

CHARLES E. MANN

SYLVESTER BAXTER

W. G. A. TURNER

ROSSELL R. ROBINSON

ARTHUR H. WELLMAN

Membership.

GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN

THOMAS S. RICH

CHARLES H. ADAMS

REV. ALFRED NOON

MRS. A. A. NICHOLS

MRS. HENRY W. UPHAM

Genealogies.

WALTER KENDALL WATKINS

DR. CHARLES BURLEIGH

GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN

WILLIAM B. SNOW

MRS. ALFRED H. BURLIN

Social.

MRS. MARY GREENLEAF TURNER

MRS. MARY LAWRENCE MANN

MRS. J. PARKER SWETT

MRS. F. T. A. MCLEOD

MRS. SYLVESTER BAXTER

Camera.

WILLIAM L. HALLWORTH

PETER GRAFFAM

EUGENE A. PERRY

J. LEWIS WIGHTMAN

RICHARD GREENLEAF TURNER

Historic Loan Exhibition.

WILLIAM G. A. TURNER

MRS. WILLIAM D. HAWLEY

MRS. S. E. MANSFIELD

BY-LAWS
OF THE
MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

[Adopted at the annual meeting March 13, 1912.]

NAME

This society shall be called the Malden Historical Society.

OBJECTS

The objects of this society shall be to collect, preserve and disseminate the local and general history of Malden and the genealogy of Malden families; to make antiquarian collections; to collect books of general history, genealogy and biography; and to prepare, or cause to be prepared from time to time, such papers and records relating to these subjects as may be of general interest to the members.

MEMBERSHIP

The members of this society shall consist of two classes, active and honorary, and shall be such persons either resident or non-resident of Malden, as shall, after being approved by the board of directors, be elected by the vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any regularly called meeting of the society.

Honorary members may be nominated by the board of directors and shall be elected by ballot by a two-thirds

vote of the members present and voting at any regularly called meeting. They shall enjoy all the privileges of the society except that of voting.

OFFICERS

The officers of the society shall include a recording secretary, and a treasurer, who shall be members of the board of directors. The society may in its discretion elect one person as secretary-treasurer to perform the duties of recording secretary and treasurer. The other officers to be elected by the society shall be a board of eleven directors, including the officer or officers named above. The recording secretary, treasurer (or secretary-treasurer), and directors shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the society.

The board of directors shall from their number elect by ballot a president and three vice presidents, and from the members of the society may elect a librarian and curator and such other officers as may be deemed necessary. All officers shall serve for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. The board of directors may fill any vacancies for unexpired terms.

COMMITTEES

The board of directors may elect annually committees on finance, publication, membership, genealogies and such other committees as the society may direct or the board deem desirable.

DUES

The annual dues of the society shall be one dollar. Any active member may become a life member by the payment of twenty-five dollars during any one year, which

shall exempt such member from the payment of further annual dues. The board of directors shall have discretion to drop from the membership roll any person failing to pay his annual assessment for two successive years.

MEETINGS

The annual meeting of the society shall be held on the second Wednesday in March for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. Regular meetings shall be called in May, October, December and January. Special meetings may be called by the president at his discretion and five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting.

AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be altered, amended or suspended, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at any meeting, notice of such proposed action having been given in the call for said meeting.

MEMBERS 1911-1912.

Adams, Charles H.	. . .	59 Orient avenue, Melrose
Allen, Claude L.	. . . . .	Melrose
Ammann, Albert	. . . .	50 Acorn street, Malden
Barnes, Roland D.	. . .	23 Spring street, Malden
Bailey, Dudley P.	. . .	Lock Box 5, Everett
Bailey, William M.	. . .	2 Ridgewood road, Malden
Baxter, Sylvester	. . .	32 Murray Hill road, Malden
Belcher, Charles F.	. . .	148 Hawthorne street, Malden
Bennett, Frank P., Sr.	. . . . .	Saugus, Mass.
Berry, Mrs. Mary A.	. . .	79 Mountain avenue, Malden
Bickford, Erskine F.	. . .	38 Main street, Malden
Bliss, Alvin E.	. . .	60 Linden avenue, Malden
Bliss, Edwin P.	. . .	17 Linden avenue, Malden
Boutwell, Harvey L.	. . .	37 Pierce street, Malden
Bradstreet, George F.	. . .	208 Maple street, Malden
Bruce, Charles	. . . . .	Everett
Bruce, Judge Charles M.	. . .	155 Hawthorne street, Malden
Burbank, Edwin C.	. . .	37 Beltran street, Malden
Burleigh, Dr. Charles	. . .	53 Washington street, Malden
Burgess, James H.	. . .	72 Mountain avenue, Malden
Burgess, Mrs. O. B.	. . .	72 Mountain avenue, Malden
Burlen, Mrs. Alfred H.	. . .	978 Blue Hill avenue, Dorchester
Carr, Joseph T.	. . . . .	218 Salem street, Malden
Casas, William B. de las	. . .	95 Cedar street, Malden
Chadwick, F. Henry	. . .	30 Mt. Vernon street, Malden
Chadwick, Dr. Mara L. (Pratt)	. . .	34 Florence street, Malden
Chamberlain, George W.	. . .	29 Hillside avenue, Malden
Chandler, John G.	. . .	2 Dexter street, Malden

Chase, James F. . . .	20 Crescent avenue, Malden
Chase, Melville E. . . .	7 Ashland street, Malden
Chester, William F. . . .	39 Rockland avenue, Malden
Cobb, Darius	110 Tremont street, Boston or Newton Upper Falls, Mass.
Coggan, M. Sumner	17 Garland avenue, Malden
Converse, William H. . . .	4 Park avenue, Malden
Corbett, John M. . . .	79 Tremont street, Malden
Corey, Mrs. Isabella H. . . .	2 Berkeley street, Malden
Covell, Leroy J. . . .	4 Everett street, Malden
Cox, Alfred E. . . .	80 Appleton street, Malden
Croxford, Harry B. . . .	2 Kernwood street, Malden
Damon, George E. . . .	Melrose
Damon, Herbert	191 Mountain avenue, Malden
Daniels, Charles A. . . .	88 Mt. Vernon street, Malden
Davis, Dr. Myron	227 Salem street, Malden
Dawes, Miss Agnes H. . . .	1 Ridgewood road, Malden
Dearborn, John	425 Main street, Malden
Dennett, Charles E. . . .	13 Tremont street, Malden
Donovan, James	33 Grace street, Malden
Doonan, Owen P. . . .	92 Highland avenue, Malden
Drew, Frank E. . . .	99 Washington street, Malden
Dutton, George C. . . .	Glen Rock, Malden
Eaton, Charles L. . . .	44 Dexter street, Malden
Elwell, Fred S. . . .	166 Lawrence street, Malden
Estey, Frank W. . . .	136 Hawthorne street, Malden
Evans, Wilmot R., Sr. . . .	Broadway, Everett
Fall, George Howard	12 Evelyn place, Malden
Fison, Herbert W. . . .	Public Library, Malden, Mass.
Fowle, Frank E. . . .	321 Summer street, Malden
Freeman, Dr. Dexter C. . . .	20 Cross street, Malden
Freeman, Melville C. . . .	Roxbury
French, Mrs. C. M. . . .	217 Clifton street, Malden

Gay, Edward	. . . . .	18 Dexter street, Malden
Gay, Dr. Fritz W.	. . . . .	105 Salem street, Malden
Goatman, Florence C.	. . . . .	425 Main street, Malden
Goodwin, Dr. Richard J. P.	. . . . .	481 Pleasant street, Malden
Gould, Edwin Carter	. . . . .	Melrose
Gould, George L.	. . . . .	24 Alpine street, Malden
Gould, Mrs. Lizzie L.	. . . . .	24 Alpine street, Malden
Gould, Levi S.	. . . . .	280 Main street, Melrose, Mass.
Graffam, Peter	. . . . .	181 Clifton street, Malden

Hallworth, William L.	. . . . .	47 Meridian street, Malden
Hardy, Arthur P.	. . . . .	41 Ivy road, Malden
Haven, Rev. William Ingraham, D.D.		

Bible House, Astor place, New York, N. Y.

Hawley, Mrs. Alice C.	. . . . .	36 Washington street, Malden
Hawley, William D.	. . . . .	36 Washington street, Malden
Hawley, William H.	. . . . .	40 Newhall street, Malden
Heath, Alexander	. . . . .	20 Oxford street, Malden
Hobbs, William J.	. . . . .	33 Converse street, Malden
Holden, Leverett D.	. . . . .	40 Prescott street, Malden
Hosford, Arthur P.	. . . . .	32 Kernwood street, Malden
Houdlette, Mrs. Edith L.	. . . . .	Melrose
Hutchins, John W.	. . . . .	3 Main street Park, Malden

Jenkins, Thornton	. . . . .	14 Gellineau street, Malden
Johnson, George H.	. . . . .	481 Salem street, Malden
Jones, George R.	. . . . .	Melrose
Joslin, Frederick N.	. . . . .	34 Concord street, Malden

Kerr, Alexander	. . . . .	40 Glen street, Malden
King, Edward S.	. . . . .	25 Garland avenue, Malden
King, Robert C.	. . . . .	47 Francis street, Malden
King, Mrs. Robert C.	. . . . .	47 Francis street, Malden
Kirtland, Ralph M.	49 Pierce street, Malden

Kirtland, Mrs. R. M.	49 Pierce street, Malden
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Lang, Thomas	202 Mountain avenue, Malden
Locke, Col. Elmore E. . . .	37 Alpine street, Malden
Locke, Col. Frank L. . . .	219 Clifton street, Malden
Lund, James	142 Hawthorne street, Malden
Magee, Charles R. . . .	Pleasant street park, Malden
Mann, Charles E. . . .	14 Woodland road, Malden
Mann, Mrs. Mary Lawrence	14 Woodland road, Malden
Mansfield, Mrs. S. E. . . .	57 Glenwood street, Malden
McDonald, Daniel	208 Washington street, Malden
McGregor, Alexander	Glen Rock, Malden
McLain, Lewellyn H. . . .	Melrose
McLeod, Willard	147 Walnut street, Malden
Merrill, William G. . . .	149 Walnut street, Malden
Millett, Charles H. . . .	217 Clifton street, Malden
Millett, Mrs. M. C. . . .	217 Clifton street, Malden
Millett, Joshua H. . . .	22 Parker street, Malden
Millett, Mrs. R. M. . . .	22 Parker street, Malden
Miner, Franklin M. . . .	127 Summer street, Malden
Moore, Eugene H. . . .	Melrose
Morse, Tenney	65 Las Casas street, Malden
Mudge, Rev. James, D.D. . . .	33 Cedar street, Malden
Neels, John W.	286 Cross street, Malden
Newhall, Louis C.	1 Irving place, Malden
Newton, H. Heustis	Everett
Nichols, Mrs. Adeline A. . . .	65 Tremont street, Malden
Noon, Rev. Alfred, Ph. D. . . .	Everett
Norris, Dr. Albert L. . . .	283 Clifton street, Malden
Norris, Charles Sewall, 21 Woodland ave., Melrose Highlands	
Otis, James O.	2 Upham street, Malden
Page, Albert N.	349 Pleasant street, Malden
Parker, Charles L.	47 Converse avenue, Malden
Peabody, Charles N. . . .	93 Hawthorne street, Malden

Perkins, Clarence A.	. . .	57 High street, Malden
Perkins, Frank J.	. . .	81 Washington street, Malden
Perry, Eugene A.	. . .	145 Summer street, Malden
Phillips, Wellington,	. . .	111 Linden avenue, Malden
Pitman, David B.	. . .	33 Holmes street, Malden
Plummer, Arthur J.	. . .	54 Wyoming avenue, Malden
Plummer, Dr. Frank Wentworth		334 Pleasant street, Malden
Porter, Prof. Dwight	. . .	149 Hawthorne street, Malden
Pratt, Earl W.	. . .	128 Pleasant street, Malden
Pratt, Ezra F.	. . .	129 Pleasant street, Malden
Priest, Russell P.	. . . .	Winchester, Mass.
Prior, Dr. Charles E.	. . .	77 Summer street, Malden
Quimby, Rev. Israel P.	. . .	65 Tremont street, Malden
Quinn, Bernard F.	. . .	65 Judson street, Malden
Rich, Thomas S.	. . .	240 Clifton street, Malden
Rich, Mrs. Thomas S.	. . .	240 Clifton street, Malden
Richards, George Louis	. . .	84 Linden avenue, Malden
Richards, Lyman H.	. . .	17 Howard street, Malden
Riedel, E. Robert	. . .	14 Harnden road, Malden
Roberts, Walter H.	. . .	490 Highland avenue, Malden
Robinson, Roswell R. (life)	. . .	84 Linden avenue, Malden
Roby, Austin H.	. . .	105 Washington street, Malden
Rood, John F.	. . .	61 Cross street, Malden
Ross, Alexander S.	. . .	38 Woodland road, Malden
Rowe, Miss Edith Owen	. . .	149 Walnut street, Malden
Ryder, Mrs. Gertrude Yale	. . .	321 Pleasant street, Malden
Ryder, Dr. Godfrey	. . .	321 Pleasant street, Malden
Sargent, Jesse W.	. . .	67 Summer street, Malden
Shove, Francis A.	. . .	87 Beltran street, Malden
Smith, George E.	. . . .	Swampscott, Mass.
Smith, Robert B.	. . .	196 Salem street, Malden
Smith, Walter Leroy	. . .	18 Everett street, Malden

Snow, William B.	. . .	79 Dexter street, Malden
Sprague, Mrs. Emeline M.	. . .	84 Salem street, Malden
Sprague, Phineas W.	. 471	Commonwealth avenue, Boston
Starbird, Louis D.	. . .	213 Mountain avenue, Malden
Stevens, Dr. Andrew J.	. . .	539 Main street, Malden
Stevens, Ezra A.	. . .	. 5 Elm street, Malden
Stevens, Miss Mary Louisa	. . .	26 Dexter street, Malden
Stover, Col. Willis W.	. . .	. . . . . Everett
Sullivan, Mrs. K. T.	. . .	87 Cedar street, Malden
Sweetser, Col. E. Leroy	. . .	. . . . . Everett
Swett, J. Parker	. . .	71 Greenleaf street, Malden
Thompson, Henry M.	. . .	. 53 Boylston street, Malden
Trafton, William W.	. . .	. 30 Milton street, Malden
Tredick, C. Morris	. . .	. 36 Alpine street, Malden
Turner, Mrs. Henry E.	. 37	Washington street, Malden
Turner, Mrs. Mary Greenleaf	. . .	Ridgewood road, Malden
Turner, William G. A.	. . .	. Ridgewood road, Malden
Upham, Artemas B.	. . .	66 Greenleaf street, Malden
Upham, Henry W.	. . .	. 285 Clifton street, Malden
Upham, Mrs. Henry W.	. . .	. 285 Clifton street, Malden
Upton, Eugene C.	. . .	. 55 Dexter street, Malden
Walbridge, Percy E.	. . .	. 105 Elm street, Malden
Walbridge, Mrs. Percy E.	. . .	. 105 Elm street, Malden
Walker, Arthur W.	. . .	. 16 Alpine street, Malden
Walker, Mrs. C. Isabel	. . .	. 74 Dexter street, Malden
Walker, Hugh L.	. . .	. 14 Newhall street, Malden
Walker, Oscar W.	. . .	400 Newbury street, Boston
Warren, Charles G.	. . .	. 13 Upham street, Malden
Watkins, Walter Kendall	. . .	47 Hillside avenue, Malden
Welch, Willard	. . .	. 50 Francis street, Malden
Wellman, Arthur H.	. . .	. 193 Clifton street, Malden
Wellman, Mrs. Jennie L.	. . .	. 193 Clifton street, Malden
Wellman, Rev. Joshua W., D.D.	117	Summer street, Malden

Wentworth, Dr. Lowell F.	. . . . .	Melrose
Wescott, Charles H.	. . 125 Hawthorne street,	Malden
White, Clinton	. . . . .	Melrose
Whittemore, Edgar A.	. . . 2 Woodland road,	Malden
Wiggin, Joseph	. . . 55 Clarendon street,	Malden
Wightman, J. Lewis	. . 245 Mountain avenue,	Malden
Willcox, Miss Ella G.	. . 80 Mountain avenue,	Malden
Wingate, Edward L.	. . . 85 Dexter street,	Malden
Winship, Addison L.	. . . . .	Melrose
Winship, William H.	. . . 209 Maple street,	Malden
Woodward, Frank E.	. . . . .	Wellesley Hills
Young, John W.	. . . 150 Hawthorne street,	Malden

NECROLOGIES

ADELAIDE PAMELA BAILEY

Adelaide Pamela (Pierce) Bailey, wife of Dudley P. Bailey, and for many years a member of the Malden Historical Society, died at her home in Everett, April 12, 1911. She was the daughter of Levi and Sabra Pierce, and was born in Lincoln, in this commonwealth, August 5, 1841. Like many of the most efficient men and women in public life, in professional, educational and social circles in New England for three generations, she obtained her education in the New London Scientific and Literary Institution, now known as Colby Academy, in New Hampshire. After graduation she taught for several years in the Literary Institution at Suffield, Connecticut. In 1869 she married Rev. George B. Potter of Ashland. He died in 1871, and she, with her father's family, removed to Everett, which was afterwards her home. In 1874, with a sister, she established the Home School, where some of the best work of her life was done, her influence having much to do with forming the characters of many women who remember her now with gratitude as the helpful friend of their youth. The school was discontinued in 1900. On March 2, 1901, she married Mr. Bailey, at Geneva, Switzerland.

Mrs. Bailey was a member of the First Baptist Church, of Everett, which her father was influential in founding. She was greatly interested in foreign missionary work, and was for years secretary for Eastern

Massachusetts of the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. She was the first president of the Woman's Auxiliary connected with the Everett Young Men's Christian Association and the first Woman's Auxiliary convention ever held occurred in Everett through her efforts. She was a director of the Woman's Baptist Social Union, and for many years was a trustee of the Everett Public Library. This brief statement of certain lines of endeavor which marked her useful life does not portray the strength and sweetness of a character which made her loved and respected wherever she was known.

BENJAMIN MARVIN FERNALD

Died, October 30, 1911, Hon. Benjamin Marvin Fernald, a member of this society, and long a prominent and useful citizen of Melrose. Judge Fernald was a fine representative of the English stock which a little over a century ago settled in Southern New Hampshire. He was the son of Benjamin Ayres Fernald, and was born in Somersworth, New Hampshire, in 1847. He began active life as a farmer, with his father, and later worked on a farm in Exeter. Here he made the public library of Exeter useful as an aid in the pursuit of knowledge, eventually attended and graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered Harvard, from which he graduated in 1870. Then he read law in the office of the late Judge Wiggin, in Malden, being admitted to the bar in 1873, and becoming a partner with Judge Wiggin. Later he practiced alone, and in association with Arthur H. Damon. He was appointed a special justice of the Malden District Court in 1907.

Judge Fernald was a Republican in politics, and represented Melrose in the legislatures of 1881 and 1882. He was senator from the Malden-Melrose-Everett district in 1891 and 1892, serving as chairman of the Joint Judiciary committee, the most important in the General Court. He served on the commission to revise the laws of the Commonwealth in 1892. Locally, he held many important places of trust, being on the commission to erect the Melrose High School, and on the commission which made the settlement on behalf of his city for Spot Pond, taken as a metropolitan water supply. He was a trustee of the Melrose Hospital, treasurer of the Fells Ice Company, a member of Woming Lodge of Masons, of the Congregational church and of the Middlesex and Melrose clubs. He is survived by a widow, who was Miss Grace Fuller, daughter of Richard F. Fuller of Boston, and daughters Grace and Margaret. Personally, he was a good friend, a faithful counsellor and a wise and prudent judge.

DR. JOSHUA FRANCIS LEWIS

Dr. Joshua F. Lewis, a member of this society, and long a resident of Malden, died February 26, 1912, from a complication of diseases, at the age of 58 years. He had been in infirm health for a long time, having been a chronic sufferer from asthma, having for this reason spent many seasons in the Carolina pines.

Dr. Lewis was born in Provincetown, the son of Captain Joshua and Mary (Avery) Lewis. Through his mother he was descended from Job Lane, the builder of the second Bell Rock church, the line being, Job and Anna (Reynier) Lane; Deacon William and Mary (Lane)

Avery ; Rev. John and Ruth (Little, great-granddaughter of Richard Warren of the Mayflower) Avery ; Job and Jane (Thatcher) Avery ; Job and Jerusha (Lombard) Avery ; Capt. Peter Lombard and Betsy (Chapman) Avery ; Joshua and Mary (Avery) Lewis ; Dr. Joshua F. Lewis.

Graduating from the Provincetown High school, Dr. Lewis entered Wilbraham Academy, and pursued his collegiate studies at Dartmouth, from which he graduated in 1879. Later he attended Harvard Medical School, taking the full degrees in 1886. Soon after he became an attaché of what is now known as the state board of charity, the early name being the state board of health, lunacy and charity, and he saw the successive movements that divided the work of his board between several large boards and commissions, leaving the state board of charity a much larger commission than the original body. He was a faithful and loyal subordinate during the years when Dr. Stephen C. Wrightington was the head of the department of outdoor poor of the board, and upon Mr. Wrightington's death became his successor, the title of the office being superintendent of the department of adult poor, at the time of Dr. Lewis' death. Through all the years, qualities of wisdom, discretion, grasp of social and political conditions were necessary and all these qualities Dr. Lewis displayed in a marked degree. If courage was necessary, he was never found wanting, and he never lacked diplomacy. The expenditure of large sums was a part of his duty, and in this he was wise and trustworthy. Meanwhile, the fact that he must deal with the unworthy as well as the worthy poor never destroyed his trust in human nature or hardened his naturally warm and generous heart. The writer will never forget his meeting with the doctor on a Sunday morning a few years since, trudging along on a

walk of two miles from his home with a market basket on his arm, filled with necessities of life for a family whose needs were called to his attention simply through the routine work of his office. Dr. Wrightington made it his rule to keep closely in touch with the political conditions in every part of the commonwealth, particularly concerning the complexion of the Legislature, which could easily mark or mar his administration, and for years he absolutely relied upon Dr. Lewis' investigations in connection with any section where he was sent to test the political situation. When a great industrial upheaval, like the Lowell and Fall River mill strikes, occurred, Dr. Lewis always found plenty of work to do. He was also active in supervising the establishment of the leper colony at Penikese.

Dr. Lewis was always interested in educational matters serving as a member of the Malden School board for several years, and also being a member of the school committee of Hyde Park during the period when hoping for relief from his asthmatic affliction he made his home in that community.

The Doctor's funeral services were held in the Centre Methodist Episcopal church, which he attended, and was attended by a large gathering of official associates and sorrowing friends. A widow, and two daughters, Mrs. Frederick Hammett of Kingston and Miss Etta Lewis of Malden, survive him.

NATHAN NEWHALL

Nathan Newhall, a lifelong resident of Malden, and a member of this society, died February 13, 1912, at his home on Irving street, at the age of 81 years. Thomas Newhall, the emigrant ancestor of the family, came to

Naumkeag, or Salem, with Endicott, and was one of the three original settlers of Lynn, or Saugus, in 1629. To his wife Mary, was born that year another Thomas, the first white native of Lynn, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholae Potter of Lynn and Salem. Their son, Lieut. Thomas Newhall, married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Hills) Greene of Malden and moving hither settled upon the farm of his bride's grandfather, Mr. Joseph Hills, the site of their home being indicated by the memorial boulder of the founder of Malden in the upper square. Nathan Newhall could therefore claim descent from both Joseph Hills and Thomas Greene among the founders of Malden. It appears, also, that he was descended from Capt. John Wayte and his wife Mary (Hills) Wayte, for Daniel, son of Lieut. Thomas and Rebecca (Greene) Newhall married Sarah Fosdick, and their son Nathan married Tabitha Wayte. A second Nathan married, it is supposed, Phoebe Fetherstone and a third Nathan, in 1827, Nancy Townsend of Marblehead, the subject of this sketch being the fourth Nathan.

Mr. Newhall was a carpenter and builder, and in his active life to quite an extent an operator in real estate. The Building on Central Square now used as City Hall, was the old Town Hall, and was erected by him in 1859. In all his affairs the old-time Puritan instincts of honesty and plain dealing manifested themselves, and no person who purchased property of him, or who engaged him for work of construction had reason to fear that he would get anything less than he had bargained for. Perhaps he was not familiar with Ruskin; but he understood before Ruskin that sincerity was one of the seven lamps of architecture, and behind every bit of plaster or clapboard

and under every shingle was as honest construction as that which was open to the eye. The old High School building on Salem street is a fine example of his work. It was built by him in 1872, as were all the other wooden school buildings erected by the town up to 1882, when Malden became a city.

Mr. Newhall was a member of Mount Vernon Lodge and Beausant Commandery of Masons, and of Post 40, G. A. R. He was mustered into the Union service in January, 1862, and mustered out at Washington January 12, 1865. He was in the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac until after the battle of Antietam, and then for two years his regiment was a provost duty in Washington. As sergeant of the guard on duty in and about the White House he had the honor of acting as body guard to President Lincoln on many occasions.

Nathan Newhall married in 1856, Mary Phillips Chappelle of Salem, daughter of Samuel Chappelle and Livinia Symonds, both of Salem. His son, Louis C. Newhall, honors his father in his fine work as architect of many important buildings in Boston and elsewhere. Two daughters Mrs. E. F. Crocker, and Mrs. E. C. Atwood, two grand-children and a great-granddaughter also survive him.

JOHN HENRY PARKER

A distinct loss in the business, social and religious life of the community came in the death, February 22, 1911, at his home on Main street in Malden, of Deacon John Henry Parker. Not only his own generation, but scores of young people shared their grief in his departure.

Deacon Parker came of a line of deacons, which



GEORGE FICKER

MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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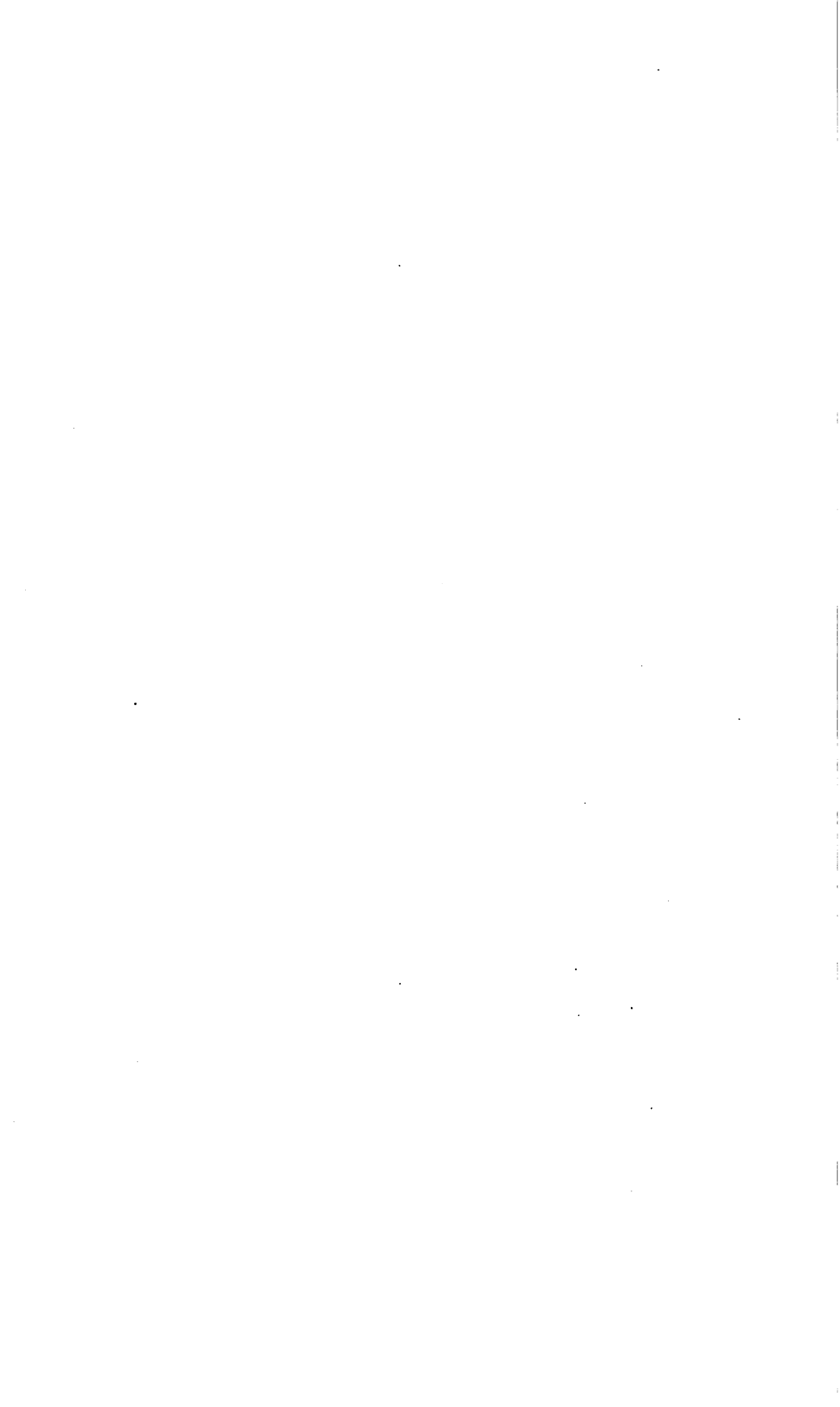
JOHN HENRY PARKER

A detailed sketch of the business, social and religious life of the community came in the death February 22, 1911, in his home on Main street in Malden, of Deacon John Henry Parker. Not only his own generation, but scores of other people shared their grief in his departure.

Deacon Parker came of a line of deacons, which



JOHN HENRY PARKER



commenced with Deacon Thomas¹ Parker, who, with his wife Amy, came to America in the Susan and Ellen in 1635, making his home in Lynn Village, now Reading. The line from him was: Lieut. Hananiah² and Elizabeth (Browne) Parker; John³ and Deliverance (Dodge) Parker; John⁴ and Experience (Clayes) Parker; Peter⁵ and Ruth (Eaton) Parker; John⁶ and Deborah (Lamb) Parker; Deacon John⁷ and Mary Ann (Fales) Parker; John Henry⁸ Parker.

Experience Clayes was the daughter of Peter Clayes and Mary Preston of Framingham. Mary Preston was the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Nurse) Preston and granddaughter of Rebecca (Towne) Nurse, the martyr, hanged during the Salem witchcraft delusion, Deacon Parker being in the seventh generation from that good woman. John and Deliverance (Dodge) Parker were grandparents of Capt. John Parker, the hero of the Lexington fight of April 19, 1775. The deacon was born in Southboro, Sept. 14, 1835. At the age of 26 he became superintendent of the shoe factory of Kimball, Robinson & Co., of Brookfield. He moved to Holliston in 1863, and a year later came to Malden, becoming the same year a partner in the shoe manufacturing firm of Charles F. Parker & Co. In his later life he manufactured specialties connected with the shoe trade with his son, Charles L. Parker, and James E. Andrews, who was associated with him for 28 years.

At the time of his death Mr. Parker was the senior deacon of the First Baptist church in Malden, in which he had also been superintendent of the Sunday School and chorister. He dearly loved music, and practically as long as he lived directed the music in the social services of his church. For a long time he was superintendent of the

Sunday school of the Harvard street church in Boston, supported by the Boston Baptist Social Union, and in connection with this, aided by members of the Boston symphony orchestra conducted a popular song service which has since been imitated in various parts of the country. It was a satisfaction to Mr. Parker to recall that in his youth he was a close friend to Dwight L. Moody, and that he took that famous evangelist to the first prayer meeting he ever attended. He was very interested in matters of temperance reform. He was long the auditor of the Malden Industrial Aid Society, treasurer of the Malden Associated Charities, a director of the Home for Aged Persons and the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a Republican in politics, and for nine years served as warden in the elections in his ward.

Deacon Parker married, March 30, 1859, Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Freeman Gilmore of Boston, who died May 16, 1905 at the age of 74. A son, Lieut. John F. Parker, military instructor in the Malden High School, died June 5, 1890. His children who survive are Mrs. Ellen L. Cudworth of Melrose Highlands, Charles L. Parker of Malden, Mrs. Harry E. Converse of Marion, Mrs. Willis Goss of Melrose, Harry D. Parker and Mrs. Minna W., widow of Lieut. Parker. He left 15 grandchildren. A few years since Deacon Parker, with his wife, made an extended tour of Egypt and the Holy Land and this he enjoyed, as he did all life's pleasant experiences, to the full. Few men have left more happy impressions of their good lives in the memories of their friends than has he.

JAMES B. SINER

James B. Siner, a member of the society, died at his home on Hawthorne street, Malden, September 17, 1912, after a protracted illness. Mr. Siner was one of those quiet, but resourceful men, who help to make a community and a neighborhood where they live an attractive place to dwell, and who become the reliance of the interests they serve. He was born in Lowell, the son of James and Eliza (Bradford) Siner, April 13, 1835. He obtained his education in the grammar and high schools of his native city and for a time taught school in Georgia. His father was a carpet manufacturer on an extensive scale, and the practical knowledge obtained in association with him was turned to good account by the son, who for twenty-two years was mechanical superintendent of the Washington mills at Lawrence, and then for a quarter of a century was in charge of the appraisal department of the Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Company, where his work increased in value as the years sped, so that he had the satisfaction of knowing that the company felt him to be more useful to it in his last years of service than in the years of middle life when he felt himself to be more active. He married Miss Lena, daughter of Warren Mallard of Lawrence, in 1875, she having been principal of the Teachers Training School of Lawrence. They moved to Malden some twenty-five years since. Prior to that time Mr. Siner had refused a nomination as mayor of Lawrence, owing to the pressure of his private business. In politics he was a Republican, and he was a member of the old St. Anne's Episcopal Church in Lowell. Besides the widow he left a son, James S. Siner of Malden, who died October 16, 1912, leaving a widow Mrs. Susie (Slayton) Siner.

WILLIAM SCHOFIELD

Hon. William Schofield, a member of this society, and at the time of his decease a judge of the United States Circuit Court, died at his home on Summer street in Malden, June 10, 1912.

Judge Schofield was a scholar of wide attainments, a jurist of the highest character and ability, a citizen who had a profound sense of his duty to his community, and a student of government who, had the opportunity for service in the national Congress come to him, would have proved himself a statesman of the finest type.

He was born in Dudley, Mass., February 14, 1857, the son of John and Margaret Thompson Schofield. He was educated in the public schools of his native town; prepared for college at Nichols Academy at Dudley; graduated from Harvard in 1879; spent a year in the study of Roman law, and then took a course in the Harvard Law School from which he graduated with the degrees of LL. B. and A.M. in 1883. The following year he was admitted to the bar, and meanwhile from 1883 to 1885 he acted as private secretary to Justice Horace Gray of the United States Supreme Court. In 1886 he returned to the Harvard Law School as instructor in torts, and from 1888 to 1892 was instructor in Roman law at Harvard University.

Judge Schofield associated himself in the practice of law with ex-Mayor Marcellus Coggan of this city, and made his home in Malden. He was a member of the Malden Deliberative Assembly, and was made a member of the committee which a few years since made a study for a new charter for Malden. He was elected to the legislature as a republican in 1898, and from the time of his



W. C. W. SCHOFIELD

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Hon. William Schofield, a member of this society, and at the time of his death a judge of the United States Circuit Court, died at his home on Summer street in Malden, June 19, 1902.

Judge Schofield was a scholar of wide attainments, a possessor of the highest character and ability, a citizen who had a perfect sense of his duty to his community, and a student of government who, had the opportunity for service in the national Congress come to him, would have proved himself a statesman of the first type.

He was born in Dudley, Mass., February 11, 1851, the son of John and Margaret Thompson Schofield. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, prepared for college at Nichols Academy at Dudley, graduated from Harvard in 1879; spent a year in the study of Roman law, and then took a course in the Harvard Law School from which he graduated with the degrees of LL. B. and A. M. in 1883. The following year he was admitted to the bar, and meanwhile from 1883 to 1885 he acted as private secretary to Justice Horace Gray of the United States Supreme Court. In 1886 he returned to the Harvard Law School as instructor in torts, and from 1888 to 1892 was instructor in Roman law at Harvard University.

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WILLIAM SCHOFIELD



election until 1903, when he was appointed by Governor Crane, in many ways his most intimate personal friend, a Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, he was the leading spirit in the lower house. His committee appointments were always important, and he had a grasp of public questions and an eloquence and power in their presentation upon the floor of the house which made him the leader of that body, regardless of who might be holding other committee chairmanships, which usually carried with them the leadership. From his appointment to the superior bench until his elevation to a justiceship in the United States courts, he was regarded as one of the men who would grow in influence and power, while his industry and courage resulted in the assignment of much exacting and difficult work to him, thus putting upon him burdens which undoubtedly shortened his life. He was the author of many articles on legal subjects which appeared in the Harvard Law Review, the Green Bag and other law publications.

Judge Schofield was married to Miss Ednah May Green of Rutland, Vermont, who survives him, December 1, 1892. His father, four brothers and a sister are living. He was a trustee of the Malden Public Library, the Grand Army Post Associates, and the Deliberative Assembly. He was a Harvard Phi Beta Kappa man, and the first president of the University Club of Malden. He was a very effective public speaker and in demand for all important gatherings, commemorative or political. At the funeral of the late ex-Mayor Dean, a few months before his own death, Judge Schofield pronounced the eulogy. His trend of mind was well illustrated a few years ago, when at a Ladies' Night banquet of the Deliberative Assembly he used the opportunity given him in responding

to a toast to read a scholarly essay on the use of English words—a paper, by-the-way, which would make a very effective text-book for teaching purposes. Only those who were privileged to have his close friendship could appreciate the deep interest he took in the progress of the youth of his city, his anxiety for the success of the highest and broadest types of public men, his broad religious sympathies, and his conscientious purpose to meet in every respect the demands of the city, the commonwealth and the country upon his time and his abilities, in return for the honors each had conferred upon him.

HENRY EDWARD TURNER

Few men with a greater capacity for friendship have in recent years passed from the activities of life than Henry Edward Turner, who at the time of his death, June 28, 1911, had been for many years auditor-general of the Commonwealth. He died at his home, 37 Washington street, Malden and there, a few days later, hosts of the friends he had made gathered to show, by their wealth of floral gifts as well as by their sincere sorrow, how great was the love they bore him.

Henry Edward Turner, Jr., was born in Boston, May 4, 1842, the son of Henry Edward and Sophronia Ann (Burns) Turner. His ancestral line from the emigrant, Humphrey Turner, who died in 1673, was Humphrey¹ and Lydia (Gamer) Turner; John² and Ann (James) Turner; Japhet³ and Hannah (Hudson) Turner; Joshua⁴ and Mary (Perry) Turner; John⁵ and Mary (Randall) Turner; Job⁶ and Sally (James) Turner; Abel⁷ and Alice (Rogers) Turner; Henry Edward⁸ Turner; Henry Edward⁹ Turner,



Fig. 1. — *Portrait of Dr. J. A. A. A.*

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HENRY EDWARD TURNER.

Jr. His Mayflower line was Edward¹ Doty, who died in Plymouth, August 23, 1655, married (January, 1634-35) Faith Clark (born 1619, died December, 1675, buried at Marshfield); Edward² and Sarah (Faunce) Doty; Elizabeth³ (Doty) and Tobias Oakman; Edward⁴ and Sarah (Doggett) Oakman; Abiah⁵ (Oakman) and Asa Rogers; Alice⁶ (Rogers) and Abel Turner; Henry Edward⁷ Turner; Henry Edward⁸ Turner, Jr. Sarah Faunce was the daughter of John Faunce and his wife Sarah. They came to America in the ship "Ann" in 1623. Faith Clark was the daughter of Thurston and Faith Clark, who came to American in the "Frances" in 1634. The Rogers line is Timothy¹ and Eunia (Stetson) Rogers; Timothy² and Lydia (Hatch) Rogers; Israel³ and Bethiah (Thomas) Rogers; Asa⁴ and Abiah (Oakman) Rogers; Alice⁵ (Rogers) and Abel Turner; Henry Edward⁶ and Sophronia Ann (Burns) Turner; Henry Edward⁷ Turner, Jr.

In 1845 Mr. Turner's parents moved to Malden, his father, a member of the firm of Moses Pond & Co., being one of the first Boston merchants to select Malden for his home, where he lived until his death in 1890. The son was educated in the Malden public schools, Pierce Academy in Middleboro and private schools in Norwich, Conn. and Medford. In 1858 he began a business career of over fifty years as clerk and then bookkeeper in the wholesale dry goods house of Wellington, Winter & Gross of Boston. A service of fourteen years with this concern was followed by eighteen years as expert accountant, financial manager and partner in the crockery importing firm of Clark, Adams & Clark. For two years, immediately following the civil war, he was a lieutenant in the state militia.

Meanwhile, he had become actively interested in

politics. He was a member of the Common Council in the first and second city governments. He served in the Massachusetts Legislature at two periods, 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1898. He was clerk of the Committee on Drainage at the period when the Metropolitan Sewerage Act was passed and active in the work of securing the enactment of the bill. He also saw service on the railroad committee. Locally, he was long a member of the Republican City Committee on which he served as treasurer, and a seven-year term as president. In 1891 he was elected Auditor of the Commonwealth, an office to which he gave faithful and able service until his death.

Mr. Turner was an active member of the Middlesex Club and an original member and long on the executive committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts; was a founder of the Malden Club; ex-commodore of the Great Head Yacht Club; a member of the Hull and Corinthian Yacht Clubs, the Home Market Club and of many Masonic bodies. He was an early member of this society.

Mr. Turner married Lucinda A. Barrett, July 1, 1863. She died in March, 1865. On December 17, 1867 he married Huldah S. Crowell of Malden, who with two children, Mrs. Anabel Thorne of Malden and Harry H. Turner of Walla Walla, Washington, and several grandchildren, survive him.

CLARENCE ORVILLE WALKER

Clarence Orville Walker, formerly mayor of Malden, and for many years a member of this society, died at his home on Dexter street, February 20, 1911, after a brief illness, he having presided at a banquet of the Sons and

Daughters of Portsmouth at the Hotel Bellevue in Boston but four nights before. It was a meeting for organization, and Mr. Walker was elected president, as was most appropriate, as he had worked for a long time to form the association.

Mr. Walker was born in Portsmouth, N. H., October 30, 1848, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel K. Walker. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in early life became associated with his father in the hat business. In 1877 he became associated with the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company as a salesman, and moved to Malden. In later years he became a partner with his brother in the coal business, under the firm name of J. Albert Walker & Co., he handling the business in Boston and his brother caring for the Portsmouth business. His brother having died, Mr. Walker has more lately conducted the business under the name of C. O. Walker & Co.

Mr. Walker was a member of the Common Council in 1889 and 1890 and alderman in 1891, 1892 and 1893, being chairman of the board during the last two years, and served as mayor in 1896. He was president of the Fifteenth City Government Association. He was past master of Mount Vernon Lodge, a member of many fraternal orders, and a deacon of the First Congregational church, acting also as superintendent of the Sunday School of the Forestdale chapel. At the time of his decease he was a member of the commission to consider changes in the City Charter of Malden. A widow, Mrs. Clara Isabel Stevens Walker, and four children, Edgar C. Clarence Stevens, Nathaniel K., and Isabel, survive him.

PAPERS DELIVERED BEFORE THE MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY. 1886-1912

Compiled from the Records, by GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

May 2, 1894. "Slavery in Malden"—a chapter from his forthcoming history. By D. P. Corey.

Oct. 3, 1893, address. "Public Parks." By Sylvester Baxter.

November 7, 1893, paper. "Two School-masters of the Colonial Days," by Miss Elizabeth Porter Gould.

December 5, 1893, paper. "Old Malden Families." By George L. Gould.

January 16, 1899, paper. "The Territorial Growth of the United States." By Frank E. Woodward.

February 6, 1899, address. "Alaska." By Hon. Arthur H. Wellman.

March 6, 1899, address. "School Reminiscences." By Charles A. Daniels.

April 3, 1899, talk. "The Flora of Malden." By Frank S. Collins.

May 10, 1899, an address. "The Children of Rev. Joseph Emerson of Malden." By Abram English Brown.

October 4, 1899, a lecture. "Travels in Egypt and on the Continent." By Howard A. Carson.

November 1, 1899, paper. "Extracts from the Diary of Rev. Peter Thacher." By D. P. Corey.

December 13, 1899, an address. "Temperance Instruction in the Public Schools." By George W. Fitz of Harvard University.

February 7, 1900, address. "The History and Development of the Metropolitan System of Parks." By W. B. de las Casas.

March 7, 1900, a talk. "An Experiment in Education." By Rev. James F. Albion.

April 4, 1900, an address. "The Ordeal of Free Government in American Cities." By Dudley P. Bailey.

October 3, 1900, a paper. "Colonial Social Life." By John Howland Crandon.

December 12, 1900, a paper. "Our Ancestors." By Deloraine P. Corey.

January 2, 1901, a paper. "The Parish System of Massachusetts." By Henry T. Lummus.

February 6, 1901, a talk. "Genealogical Researches in Great Britain." By Walter Kendall Watkins.

March 6, 1901, a talk. "The Organization of the Army of the James and its Commanders." By Tristram Griffin.

April 3, 1901, a paper. "The Message of the Puritan Fathers to the Men of our Time." By Rev. E. H. Byington, D.D.

May 20, 1901, a lecture. "Horace Mann.—A Story of the Educational Awakening in Massachusetts Sixty Years Ago." By Hon. Frank A. Hill, Sect. State Board of Education.

October 28, 1901, a paper, "Malden in the Revolution." By Deloraine P. Corey.

October 28, 1901, a talk. "A Visit to Maldon, England." By Walter K. Watkins.

December 18, 1901, a paper. "A Massachusetts Colonial Governor and His Ancestry." By Charles S. Ensign.

January 22, 1902, a talk. "The Massachusetts Reformatory." By Joseph F. Scott, Superintendent of the Concord Reformatory.

April 21, 1902, an address. "Oliver Cromwell, the Man of Iron." By Rev. C. S. Macfarland.

October 20, 1902, a paper. "Puritan Job Lane, the Builder of the Bell Rock Meeting-House." By Charles E. Mann.

November 17, 1902, a paper. "Scottish History as Told in Ballad and Song." By Mrs. Walter Kendall Watkins.

May 29, 1905, a lecture. "The Story of the Middlesex Canal." By Moses Whitcher Mann of Medford.

October 16, 1905, a paper. "A Sketch of Joseph Hills of Malden." By Deloraine P. Corey.

December 18, 1905, a paper. "The American Revolution. The Royalist Side of the Question." By James H. Stark of Dorchester.

February 19, 1906, a talk. "Carrying the First Despatch Through the Lines From Grant to Lincoln." By Sergt. James R. Wood of Woburn.

April 23, 1906, a paper. "Over Boston Neck to Mystic Side." By Walter K. Watkins.

May 21, 1906, a paper. "The Old Parsonage," (145 Main street). With extracts from Rev. Peter Thacher's Diary, 1772. By Deloraine P. Corey.

May 21, 1906, a talk. Reminiscences of my Early Life in the Old Parsonage. By Darius Cobb of Boston.

October 29, 1906, "Reminiscences of Lydia Maria Child." By Mrs. R. P. Hallowell of Medford.

January 21, 1907, a paper. "The Haven and Newhall Families of Lynn and Malden." By Charles E. Mann.

February 18, 1907, a paper. "Maldon, England, Sixty Years Ago." By Deloraine Pendre Corey.

April 15, 1907, a paper. "The District Schools of Malden." By Deloraine P. Corey.

November 18, 1907. "How I got the Spinning Wheel." By F. H. C. Woolley.

February 17, 1908. "Charlemagne." By Melville C. Freeman.

April 20, 1908, a paper. "My Visit to Old Maldon." By Deloraine P. Corey.

December 14, 1910, a lecture. "Historic Spots and Happenings about Boston." By John S. C. Andrews.

March 8, 1911, a talk. "Sam Walter Foss as I Knew Him." By Charles E. Mann.

November 15, 1911. "Malden's Old Meeting Houses."
By Walter Kendall Watkins.

February 14, 1912. "How Time was Kept When We
Lived Under a King." By John Albree.

March 13, 1912. "The Old State House and its Prede-
cessor the First Town House." By Charles F. Read.

May 1, 1912. "The Birds of the Middlesex Fells." By
Gordon Boit Wellman, A. B.



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